New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

THE SOFT SHELLS AND THE HALF SHELLS.

The Old Line Whigs and the Republicans.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Softs.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Soft delegation of the Sixth Senatorial District met on Saturday evening, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, to nominate a candidate for State Senator. [illegible] was called to the Chair, and [illegible] and [illegible] acted as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that he suspected that outsiders had forced themselves into the Convention [illegible] [illegible] action. He hoped that the meeting would sustain him to keep order; but if there should be a repetition of the proceedings enacted on the last occasion of their meeting, he would vacate the Chair [illegible] take no further part in their proceedings.

[illegible]

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. [illegible].

It was suspected that there was a slight sprinkling of K. N.'s among the Delegates, and that an attempt [illegible] the nomination of Assemblyman Mundy. There was, consequently, a rather exciting time of it for a few minutes, while motions to adjourn and other dodges, to prevent an immediate nomination, were under discussion. Finally the room was cleared of all outsiders, and a ballot taken, when the result on the first ballot was as follows:

Thomas J. Mundy.... [illegible] Campbell.... 1

D. F. Tieman.... 1

"Pure Democracy" was triumphant, and Mundy now enters the list under both the Hard and Soft Shell shields.

The friends of Mr. Mundy were overjoyed at the result, and became boisterous in their applause.

MR. MUNDY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mundy having been called into the room, and the Chairman having informed him of the result of the ballot, and asked if he would accept the nomination, replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Delegation, consisting of the representatives of the Sixth Senatorial District: I [illegible] in accepting the nomination. It is important and essential that the Democratic party should unite to contend against the common foe in the coming contest, who, if victorious, would deprive you of the benefits of the Constitution of the country. We have to oppose Know-Nothingism and Maine Lawism. I had the honor last Winter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Maine Liquor law, and also against the fell spirit of bigotry and fanaticism which [illegible] throughout the country. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I am an American born, and in this respect, I can measure swords with Erastus Brooks. But I am only an American by accident, for my ancestors [illegible] [illegible] They were citizens by choice, and I will not claim, nor am I entitled to claim, any superiority over my ancestors. We have an important duty to perform, and it is necessary that we should go hand in hand throughout this struggle! We have immense influence to contend against. We have the money and the friends of Erastus Brooks, but I have also [illegible] [illegible] they will all be found at the ballot-box in November. To use the language of a statesman—who has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, but whose name is bright on the page of history—if I get elected from New-York, the Empire City, [illegible], I will recognize no North, no South, but labor for my common country, and I hope you will now all unite to beat the common foe.

As the conclusion of the address, three cheers were given for Mr. Mundy, and a Committee of Two for each Ward nominated by the Chairman, to make preparations for a ratification mass meeting.

The Half Shells.

The diversion of [illegible] the Half Shells are quite busy, and are looking up in numbers and in power. Notwithstanding they are said to be a branch from the Softs, they seem to have a decided leaning towards the Softs.

THIRD DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Half Shell Senatorial Convention of the Third District, met on Saturday pursuant to adjournment at No. 118 West Broadway. David G. Croly presided, and Theodore Hart acted as Secretary. Wm. L. Wiley, of the Fifth Ward, from the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the Soft Shell Senatorial Convention, reported that a consultation had been had and an understanding arrived at with regard to a proper candidate to represent the Third District, who would be acceptable to both Conventions. The report was accepted, and the Committee empowered to continue their negotiations. The Half Shells are, we understand, unanimously in favor of Daniel E. Sickles. The Conference Committee seems satisfied to accept him, and the Soft's Convention will no doubt give him the nomination.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Half Shell Committee of one from each Ward, appointed with a view to form a union on candidates with the Hards and Softs, held a meeting at Montgomery's Hotel, Beekman-street, on Saturday afternoon, but adjourned without doing any business of interest until this (Monday) afternoon at the same place.

The Old Line Whigs.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A full meeting of the Constitution Hall Whig General Committee was held on Saturday evening, Sylvanus S. Ward, of the Fifth Ward, presiding. The roll was called over, and those appearing some persons present not members, they were requested to withdraw. The Executive Committee reported that proper action had been taken—the Finance, that the Clay and Webster Whigs had contributed very freely to the funds, although more would not harm the treasury. The Corresponding Committee reported that the most encouraging accounts had reached them from all parts of the State. The different wards were then called upon for reports of what had been done in their respective localities. Some of the wards reported the Ward Committees as having repudiated the fusion ticket—others that no action had been taken.

It was moved and carried, "that when Ward Committees professing to be Whig have not repudiated the unnatural fusion, that the true Whigs of the wards be authorized to form new Ward Committees for the purpose of sustaining a regular Whig ticket." It was also carried, that the Delegates to the Committee have power to call meetings in the several Assembly Districts, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Whig State Convention. After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Committee adjourned.

THE TWELFTH WARD COMMITTEE.

The Old Line Whig Committee of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting at Farrington Hall on Friday evening, Ebenezer H. Brown in the Chair, and C. S. [illegible] acting as Secretary. A resolution was adopted, repudiating and denouncing the action of the delegates to the recent Whig State Convention, in "abandoning the ancient and well-tried principles of the old Whig Party," and five delegates were appointed to attend a Convention to be held in the Tenth Assembly District, to select a delegate and alternate to represent said District in the Old Line Whig Convention, to be held in this city on the 22d inst.

The Republicans.

The Central Republican Committee met on Saturday evening at the Mercer House. C. C. Leigh, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair, and Messrs. L. H. Watts and George Coachman, the Secretaries, were present and officiated. It being understood that the Committee, in conjunction with the City Delegates to the fusion State Convention, would report a City and county ticket, there was a large outside attendance. After its organization, the Committee was occupied for some time in receiving and acting on reports from the Committee on Credentials.

Delegates from the Sixth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards appeared and were admitted. Gen. J. J. Chambers, from the Committee of Conference appointed at the previous meeting, reported simply in favor of appointing a committee to invite the City delegates who were assembled at No. 441 Broadway to unite with this body in a nominating convention. The report was agreed to, and the Committee appointed, who retired, and soon returned, accompanied by a committee of the other body, who reported that the invitation had been accepted. For some reason which did not transpire a joint session of both bodies did not take place, and no nominations were made. The Central Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

The Workingmen.

THE UNION IN DANGER.

The few enterprising individuals who have, for sometime past, been holding meetings under the name "The Workingmen's Provisional Committee," have, in imitation of political parties of larger growth, but, perhaps, of less pretensions, split into fragments and factions. The war between them is carried on with equal vigor and determination. One faction claiming to be the "real original Jacobs" accused Mr. Wm. C. West of, attempting to place the Committee under the control of the K. N.'s, by appointing members of the Order as delegates to fill vacancies, when but a few of the original members were present,—and of doing other things calculated not to advance the cause of the Committee.

Mr. West denied the accusation with warmth, and D. C. Henderson maintained its truth with vigor. The result was—(see the Clipper)—and a split in the organization—Mr. West taking the lead of one party, and Mr. William Arbuthnot and Mr. D. C. Henderson heading the other. Both divisions met at the Cooper House on Saturday evening—the Arbuthnot party above, and the West party below stairs. Each meeting was occupied chiefly in receiving and acting on mutual communications and protests, and in expelling each other from the "Workingmen's Committee." The leaders had better come to an understanding with themselves, as well as with others, before election day, but, at any rate, we think we may safely say the Union is not in danger.

Miscellaneous.

Augustus Smalley has been nominated by citizens of the Seventeenth Ward as the Anti-Maine Law and Whig candidate for Councilman from the Forty-seventh District.

The Fifteenth Ward K. N. Council adjourned on Thursday evening to take part in the "Independent" demonstration in favor of the reelection of Erastus Brooks.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Democratic Nominations.

The Democrats of Brooklyn have made the following Ward nominations:

Ward.	Aldermen.	Supervisors.
1	John C. Whitney.	Wm. Hisman.
2	D. C. Aikin.	R. C. Brainard.
[illegible]	Pat. P. Neil.	
5	John Dougherty.	Jas R. McGee.
6	Aaron B. Clark.	Thos Mulligan.
7	Thos. D. Hudson.	Samuel Graham.
8	Joseph Wilson.	[illegible]
9	Wm. T. Mills.	John S. Bogart.
11	Joe Simmons.	James Miller.
12	Timothy Bannon.	J. F. [illegible]

In the Wards not named no nominations have been made.

Republican Nomination.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn have placed in nomination for Supervisor Edward Copland; for Alderman, True W. Rollins.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Election of Delegate—Position of the Free State Men—The Crops, &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1855.

To-morrow is the day fixed by the Missouri-Kansas Legislature for the election of Delegate to Congress from Kansas, which fact explained the great emigration movement I encountered as I rode to this place yesterday from Lawrence. In fact, all "border-ruffian"-dom is astir. During the day I met some seventy or eighty Missourians en route for Lawrence, mostly on horseback, besides numerous covered wagons containing provisions for them during the excursion. Of course, the great majority will go out to-day; and it is no longer a doubt that the usual number of hundreds of invaders will, to-morrow, be on hand to poll their dishonest vote for WHITFIELD.

The Free-State men, you are advised, do not intend to vote at this election, for the reasons:

1. That they will not admit the legality of the legislation calling it.

2. That they will not perjure themselves by taking the required oath to sustain their iniquitous laws and the Fugitive Slave law; and

3. That they will no longer attempt to [illegible] [illegible] any time let loose upon them from Missouri.

Hence, the people have called an election for the 9th instant, at which they will vote for Delegate to Congress, and Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to meet on the fourth Monday of October at Topeka. And this being the case, I do not expect to hear of any knifing or pistoling to-morrow; and I am the more sanguine in my hopes of peace, that the great majority of the marauders, at this time, contrary to the usual custom, wear a civil, pleasant and self-satisfied aspect, as of men who have wrought victory out from a desperate contest, and are now experiencing the delight of fruition.

Neither party is idle. Gov. REEDER does not join in the canvass, though his opponent, WHITFIELD, is laboring without intermission, having placed himself square on the Pro-Slavery platform, and having received a "gift of tongues" in the way of bitter denunciation of all who do not bow the knee to his idol. His main auxiliary in this business—I shame to write it—is Gov. SHANNON! late a member of Congress, and not long since Governor of the Free-Soil State of Ohio! This official has actually accompanied WHITFIELD in a part of his canvass, and made speeches advocating his election! What will FRANKLIN PIERCE—the distinguished champion of literal consistency and passivity in his appointees—say to this?

The Free-State men have divided their available forces into four parties, who canvass the four quarters of the Territory and speak on appointed days. Among these speakers are Col. LANE, late of Indiana; Gen. POMEROY; Dr. WEBB, of Boston, (now lying ill in this place); Dr. ROBINSON; G. P. LOWRY, private Secretary to Gov. REEDER; M. F. CONWAY, and Messrs. HUTCHINSON and EMERY, of Lawrence.

I have just returned from a short tour into the Territory, and I am agreeably surprised to find more bona fide settlers than I had supposed, and the Free-State feeling unexpectedly strong. The towns are growing very well, though considerable ague has prevailed on the bottoms. Lawrence has several good buildings of stone nearly finished, among which is the fine new hotel built by the Emigrant Aid Company, and which will be opened some time this Fall by S. W. ELDRIDGE, Esq., the present popular landlord of the American Hotel in this place. At Council City, the American Settlement Company is building a good hotel, which likewise will soon be ready to accommodate the public. By the way, a silly attack on this town and the American Settlement Company has been made through the Herald of Freedom, whose editor, believing nothing to be good originating in New-York, has dressed up the mischievous gossip of certain enemies of the Company in an editorial article, which he begs all Eastern papers to copy. It is hardly necessary to say that his random and reckless assertions are all bosh.

The crops in the Territory the present season have more than justified the high opinions formed of its fertility. The corn, potatoes, &c., grow most luxuriantly. Frequent instances are found of corn on sod, without any culture but plowing and planting, producing forty to fifty bushels per acre,—a great yield for a sod crop. The melons, &c., are spoken of as the finest ever eaten. In fact, Kansas must become the agricultural State, par excellence, of the Union. LITERAL.

A Financiering Wood Sawyer Absquatulated.

Considerable excitement was occasioned a few days ago amongst the men employed in sawing and piling wood at the various Stations on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, in consequence of the contractor of the work having mysteriously disappeared for parts then unknown without squaring his accounts with them, amounting to several thousand dollars.

The fact having been satisfactorily ascertained by the Board of Directors, steps were immediately taken to mitigate in some measure the wrongs thus committed upon the poor employes, and although under no obligations to the latter, the Board resolved to pay the sufferers 50 cents on the dollar of their respective claims, of which they expressed their grateful acceptance.

News from Fort Riley.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Major STEEN, 2d United States Dragoons, arrived in this city yesterday from Fort Riley. Major STEEN reached Fort Riley a few days since in command of six companies United States Dragoons, from Texas. The command was in excellent health, both after the arrival and during the march. They performed the whole march in about a month, although a much longer period was allotted to them for the service. A very large train of baggage wagons accompanied them, and all the animals, though kept in constant service, were in better order at the end of the march than at the commencement. Not a man nor an animal was lost.

The route followed by this command from Texas to Fort Riley is an excellent one, and is so straight and well defined that travelers to and from Texas can have no difficulty in passing it. It has this additional advantage, that there is abundance of water. At no time did the command proceed more than twelve miles without finding it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY TO BE ALLOWED.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

THE THREE MILLIONS INDEMNITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The decision of the Administration in regard to General SCOTT's pay will be rendered soon. It will give him the increased pay of Lieutenant General. The accounting officers of the Treasury are now engaged in settling upon the amount of back pay due up to the present time, which will account for the delay.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL, Esq., is now with Mr. BARLOW of New-York, as Counsel, looking after the three millions indemnity to be paid to Mexico under the Gadsden Treaty, but withheld until the establishment of the new Boundary line.

Major EMORY's report of the survey was received by the Secretary of the Interior on Friday, and is concurred in and signed as correct and true by M. SALAZAR, who was originally appointed the Commissioner on the part of Mexico, but was in prison during all the progress of the survey. It will be remembered that the treaty provides that the "line shall be alone established upon which the Commissioners may fix their consent in this particular being considered decisive, and an integral part of this treaty, without the necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting."

At first view of the case it would seem to indicate that the time for the payment of the three millions has now arrived, Mr. SALAZAR having signed the report. This is the view taken by Mr. ASPINWALL, who holds drafts against the "indemnity" for a million and a half in his own name, and for an equal sum in conjunction with others; and he is here accordingly seeking to have his drafts cashed. The case, however, is not without serious difficulties, and its disposition involves some very nice as well as important questions, beyond that as to the validity of Mr. SALAZAR's signature.

One argument against Mr. ASPINWALL denies the validity of the drafts as against the United States—that is to say, it is argued that the United States, under the Gadsden Treaty, did not create an actual debt of three millions, but merely assumed an obligation, solvable at a future time, on the condition named therein. This view denies that Mexico, or its agents, had any right to draw drafts against the three millions prior to the fulfillment of the condition, to wit., the "running, marking, and establishing" the boundary line; and therefore that the acceptance of these drafts and their payment by the United States [illegible] [illegible]

On the other hand, the billholders claim that the Treaty created the debt, and that the fact of payment of the debt being deferred until the completion of the boundary survey can in no way invalidate its assignment to them by the Government of Mexico, which existed at the time the bills were drawn.

The most important element in the controversy, probably, is the question how the United States shall get a discharge of its obligation for the three millions. It is very clear that a man who draws against money to be due him a year hence, may subsequently give another draft for the same sum which shall take precedence of the first draft. Why, then, may not a Government do the same thing? And how is the United States Government, if it honors SANTA ANA's bills, to know, without inquiry, that the new Government of Mexico, created prior to the maturity of our three millions obligation, has not made a new draft for the same sum? How are we to be saved from any future demand for this same money?

I would not be understood as offering any personal opinion in this case; but as the anticipated three-million disbursement is a matter of some interest to your moneyed men, I state the points made on either side so far as I have heard them. It will be some days, and perhaps weeks, before the subject will be disposed of. JOHN VAN BUREN and LORENZO B. SHEPHERD were here on this same business a fortnight ago.

EMORY's report indicates that in addition to the gold and silver mines of the new purchase, its copper mines are the richest in the world. S.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD—MR. MASON AND THE TE DEUM—MR. CRAMPTON AND THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS—DR. KANE'S OFFICIAL REPORT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 14.

Some of the officers, retired by the Naval Board, have ineffectually complained to the President of the injustice of the action of the Board, especially as they exhibit letters from the Navy Department (previously received) attesting their capacity. They and their friends are making extensive preparations to operate on Congress with a view to obtaining justice.

The attendance of Mr. MASON, our Minister at Paris, at the Te Deum in celebration of the victory of the Allies, is regarded here as possessing no political significance, but is attributed to mere curiosity on his part.

At the commencement of the recruiting of troops for the Crimea, Mr. CRAMPTON had intimation that he and certain British Consuls were violating our neutrality laws, and under this aggravation of the case, it is now said that our Government will refuse longer, officially, to recognize them, if, after the additional instructions Mr. BUCHANAN has been instructed to make, they are not recalled.

The Union of this morning publishes Dr. KANE's official report of his Arctic expedition. It does not differ from the newspaper accounts previously published.

Three thousand six hundred Land Warrants were issued last week.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 12.

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst.

General ALVAREZ had been elected President by the College at Cuernavaca, but the military power will deny him entrance into the Capital, and hard fighting is anticipated.

VEGA had withdrawn from civil power, having refused to obey the orders of ALVAREZ to arrest the fugitive Ministers of SANTA ANA and arm the National Guard. His predecessor in office had again assumed his duties.

The rumors that were current to the effect that the American Minister had furnished money and arms to ALVAREZ, and signed a protectorate, have been denied by both Gen. ALVAREZ and Mr. GADSDEN.

Loss of the Lake Steamer Louisiana.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Steamer Louisiana ran on a reef at Green Bay, on the night of the 7th inst., and at last accounts her bow was five feet out of water, and she was in great danger of breaking up. Her cargo consisted of one hundred and sixty tons of merchandise.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The New-Orleans mail of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, of last week, came to hand this morning, but the papers contain nothing of interest.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Our COTTON market for the past week has been [illegible] with large sales, amounting to 148,000 pounds. PRINTING CLOTHS—Market active, and prices firm, with an upward tendency. Sales for the week, 65,400 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 10,000 bales, at a slight decline in prices. Receipts for the week, 18,000 bales. Stock on hand, 18,000 bales. RICE has advanced [illegible]. Sales of the week, 2,000 tierces. FLOUR and WHEAT higher.

NEW-YORK CITY.

J. W. BARKER AND DR. BACON.

Meeting of Investigating Committee, G. C. &c.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to investigate charges preferred against JAMES W. BARKER and T. R. BACON, took place on Saturday evening, on the corner of Broome [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] of the Order, who were summoned by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] body as the "Templars," and, in the case of BACON this was conclusively established. A witness testified to having met that individual several times in Temple No. 1, which meets on the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, and Temple No. 2, meeting in Convention Hall, Wooster-street. The authenticity of the Ritual, as printed in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, was also clearly proven; and the result of the evening's proceedings was satisfactory to the prosecuting parties. The Committee will report progress to Washington Chapter on Thursday evening, and it is probable immediate action will be taken in reference to expelling the unworthy members.

Letter from Judge Stuart.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In view of the prosecution instituted against me by the late Grand Jury—preferring three indictments—and of the manner in which I have been assailed, to the prejudice of my character, and the question of my guilt or innocence, in advance of a fair trial, it is necessary, for my own protection, and due to my friends and the community, that I pronounce the charges of crime made against me to be utterly without foundation upon which guilt or criminal conduct can be shown. One accusation is, that a woman named MINI LEVEY, was charged in December last, in company with her husband, (as is said,) with stealing a piece of silk of the value of $37, and who was committed to answer in default of bail in $300; that subsequently I took bail for the man, and also made an order for the discharge of the woman, but no recognizance for her can now be found with the Clerk of the Court. I can only say that I have no recollection of the transaction.

Of this I am certain—that whatever may have been the reason for omitting to require bail in her case, as well as his, there was no intentional wrong in what I did. Another charge is, that I procured a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case of one COGNOVE, and received a bribe for doing so. In this matter of bribery, brought upon the evidence of a woman named DUVALVE or CONNELLY, I declare myself perfectly innocent, and so in the end, will the public and my friends find me to be. I ask that public opinion may be suspended until all the facts of the case appear on my trial. In the third indictment it is alleged that I conspired with officer ELDER to defeat justice by requesting the District Attorney to delay the trial of a man named RAPHAEL until the next term. The facts of that case, so I am told, (for I have no distinct recollection of the matter myself), are that RAPHAEL was on bail; that his surety had notice to bring him into court for trial, and with a friend applied to me, stating that the principal was absent from the City, and desired that I would ask the District Attorney to defer the case until the next term, when he should be forthcoming. It is probable I did so, and this, as most, is all I did or know of the matter.

These are the cases against me. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will injure. S. H. STUART.

The Book Publishers' Clerks United.

Fusion is the order of the day. The Book Publishers' Clerks of this City, without regard to "Trade Sale" jealousies, have formed themselves into an Association: their title, the "Book Publishers Clerks' Association;" intended for social purposes, stated meetings, and a pleasant time generally. Headquarters are at No. 115 Nassau-street. The following officers have been elected:

President—J. G. DEVOE, with Dewitt & Davenport. Vice-President—L. CLARK DYE, with Long & Bros. Secretary—HENRY E. WHEELER, with Harper & Brothers. Treasurer—JAMES MILLER, with C. S. Francis & Co. Librarian—ROBERT ORTON, with Miller, Orton & Mulligan.

City Mortality.

The whole number of deaths in the City last week was 386—an increase of 11 over the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths, 43 were the result of violent causes, 44 were by consumption, 8 by congestion of the brain, 6 by congestion of the lungs, 7 by inflammation of the brain, 14 by dropsy in the head, 7 by diarrhoea, 20 by dysentery, by croup, 3; hooping cough, 6; scarlet fever, 6; cholera infantum, 14; marasmus infantile, 44, and 2 from old age. The nativity table gives 295 natives of the United States, 58 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, and the balance of various other European countries.

Weekly report of the Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of October to the 13th day of October, 1855: Men, 68; women, 62; boys, 134; girls, 122. Total, 386. Adults, 130; children, 256; males, 202; females, 184; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Albumin'ria, and Bright's disease	2	Drowned	6	Killed by shoc'g	1
Apoplexy	[illegible]	Dysentery	20	Knee joint, dis. of	1
Asthma	[illegible]	Enlargement of heart	1	Liver, disease of	2
Bleeding from bowels	[illegible]	Epilepsy	[illegible]	Lock-jaw, adult	1
Bleeding, lungs	[illegible]	Erysipelas	[illegible]	Lues Venerea	[illegible]
Bleeding, womb	[illegible]	Fever, bilious	[illegible]	Malformation	[illegible]
Bronchitis	[illegible]	Fever, nervous	[illegible]	Marasmus, adult	[illegible]
Burned or scald'd	[illegible]	Fever, puerperal	[illegible]	Marasmus, inf'ile	44
Casualties, fall	[illegible]	Fever, remittent	[illegible]	Mortif. of throat	1
Cholera infant'm	[illegible]	Fever, scarlet	6	Old age	2
Cirrhosis of liver	[illegible]	Fever, typhoid	[illegible]	Palsy	[illegible]
Concussion brain	[illegible]	Fever, typhus	[illegible]	Poison	[illegible]
Concussion, fall	[illegible]	Fracture, arms & thigh	[illegible]	Premature birth	7
Congest'n bow'ls	[illegible]	Fracture, skull	[illegible]	Rheumatism, heart	1
Congest'n, brain	8	Heart, disease of	[illegible]	Scrofula	[illegible]
Congest'n, lungs	6	Heart, enlarged	[illegible]	Scurvy	[illegible]
Consumption	44	Hooping cough	6	Smrae	[illegible]
Convul's, infan'le	[illegible]	Inflam. of bowels	[illegible]	Stillborn	[illegible]
Convul's, puerp'l	[illegible]	Inflam. of brain	7	Stricture, Urethral	[illegible]
Croup	3	Inflam. of lungs	[illegible]	Suicide, hanging	1
Debility, adult	[illegible]	Inflam. kidneys	[illegible]	Suicide, laud'm	1
Debility, infan'le	[illegible]	Inflam. liver	[illegible]	Teething	[illegible]
Delirium trem's	[illegible]	Inflam. of lungs	[illegible]	Wounds, sharp in't	1
Diarrhoea	7	Inflam. of stom'h	[illegible]		
Dropsy	[illegible]	Influenza	[illegible]	Total	386
Dropsy in head	14	Insanity	[illegible]		
Dropsy in heart	1	Jaundice	[illegible]		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	2	Stillborn, and prem. birth	31
Brain and nerves	77	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	128
Generative organs	4	Uncertain seat and general fevers	[illegible]
Heart and blood-vessels	11	Urinary Organs	4
Lungs, Throat, &c.	[illegible]		
Old Age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	7	Total	386

Of which 43 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 120; 1 to 2 years, 60; 2 to 5 years, 30; 5 to 10 years, 15; 10 to 15 years, 2; 15 to 20 years, 8; 20 to 25 years, 10; 25 to 30 years, 28; 30 to 40 years, 36; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, 10; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 10; 80 to 90 years, 2; 100 years and upward, 1.—Total, 386.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 6; France, 1; Germany, 29; Ireland, 58; Scotland, 7; Switzerland, 1; United States, 295; Unknown, 2—Total, 386.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 5; City Hospital, 7; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Jews' Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 4; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 9; Work House, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 31.

WARDS.—[illegible]

Total.... 386

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 13, 1855.

Most of the clergy yesterday alluded, in their morning prayers, to the safe return of the Arctic navigators, and many spoke of the event in their sermons.

Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, late chaplain of the American Chapel in Rome has returned, in good health, and improved by his travels.

Alderman HERRICK, in the free use of language concerning Mayor WOOD, throws BARKER's reports entirely into the shade. Yesterday, in his Atlas, he had a second chapter of the Records of Rascality, and promises soon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Aldermen is outdoing BARKER and BRADFORD's talk, [illegible] [illegible]

Dr. HORACE GREEN delivers the introductory lecture to the regular Winter course of lectures, in the Thirteenth-street Medical School this evening. Good music by Dodworth's Band, and the prestige of a fine lecture, with a timely and pertinent subject, will ensure a full house.

Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, [illegible] right hand, and, after the lapse of a brief period, the left became paralyzed. He now writes with the right arm, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the hand and fingers being useless.

[illegible] Give us a [illegible] [illegible] to be thought.

"John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas," alias S. S. SOUTHWORTH, has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The last chapter has an interview with JOHN Q. ADAMS.

S. S. SOUTHWORTH, Esq., of the Sunday Mercury, [illegible] [illegible] the Louisville Editor and Poet, who is now in New-York at the Irving House, and [illegible] twenty-five year old [illegible].

It rains very easily now-a-days. We had showers yesterday [illegible] [illegible] showers Friday, and between them all a clear day, [illegible]

It is not for [illegible] the public treasury that our City officers are indicted. Most of them are charged with taking private funds in the nature of bribes.

Why not give a grand banquet to Mr. GRINNELL and the returned Arctic navigators? If the compliment was ever earned by citizens of ours, they have earned it. Who moves?

RACHEL, after returning from Boston, is to play at the Academy of Music on the off nights of the Opera. So says rumor, in person of one who is one who knows, and has a right to.

ISAAC BARRIER fell yesterday from the fifth story of A. T. STEWART's store, in Worth-street, into the basement, and is not expected to recover.

The semi-annual examination of Twelfth Ward School, No. 37, at Yorkville, takes place to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

At the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, a gallery of daguerreotypes [illegible] over one hundred [illegible].

The Atlas confesses it was mistaken about "Bob-alone," in connection with the Records.

The grand Scrambled dinner is likely to come off—but we shan't say when.

The Reformed Dutch Church in West Twenty-third-street, was recently [illegible] by its members, and with a handsome donation received from the Collegiate Church. The Church has [illegible] and during the last year $3,000 have been raised by subscription. The building cost upwards of $30,000, and is one of the finest buildings for light, ventilation and sound in the City. The present pastor, Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH, has labored in the Church some fifteen years. The former building stood in Franklin-street, west of Broadway, was founded in 1836, and had, as its first Minister, Rev. CHRISTIAN BORK, a revolutionary soldier.

Death Probably from Violence.

An Inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of a German 35 years of age, named SEVERIN HESTICH, who died on Friday from the effects of a beating received on the 29th ult. at the hands of some persons unknown. Deceased stated to the attending physician, that on that day, as he walked through Cherry, near Roosevelt-street, he was met by several men, who, without any provocation, attacked and afterwards robbed him of the money and watch which he had in his possession. Verdict, "Death by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood, the result of injuries received some way to the Jury unknown." No trace of the assassins has yet been had.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of William Foster, second mate of the ship John J. Boyd, lying at pier No. 5 East River, who came to his death by injuries resulting from a fall between two vessels. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he shortly after died.

Accidents.

A laborer named JOHN FLANNIGAN, while engaged on a new building in Forty-third-street, near the Seventh-avenue, was severely injured by the falling of some bricks on his head. The injuries will not likely prove fatal.

Police News.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

John N. Gallagher, between whom and Jessie Brown there is a civil suit pending, was arrested, charged with perjury. The charge was denied, but the accused was nevertheless held to bail, by Justice BRENNAN, in the sum of $2,000.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A man, giving the name of William Morand, was Saturday arrested on charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Phenix Bank, of Westerly, R. I. Complainant, Mr. E. Sherman, of No. 86½ Bowery, alleges that accused came into his store, and, after making some purchases, tendered the counterfeit bill in payment. Committed for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

Charles Raidolle was also arrested on a similar charge, in passing a counterfeit five dollar bill, purporting to be on the Tradesman's Bank, Chicopee, Mass. Held to bail, by Justice PEARCEY, in $500.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.

Jane Mott, of No. 43 Leonard-street, a prostitute, was arrested on Saturday on charge of robbing a countryman named William Brown, with whom she passed the evening of Friday, of a gold watch and twenty dollars in money. She was locked up for examination.

A TOMBS "SHYSTER" IN LIMBO.

Charles Burdon, residing in Centre-street, was arrested on charge of defrauding one Miss Christine Zimmerman, of Brooklyn, under the following circumstances: It is alleged by complainant, that being enceinte by a man named Mossman, of Newark, N. J., she wished to procure his arrest that he be compelled to support his offspring. She accordingly called at the First District Police Court, when not finding an officer who spoke German, she went to a porter-house where she was introduced to prisoner as an officer. He at once took hold of her case and asked for a fee of $5 in advance, $5 to be paid on the arrest of Mossman. The money was given, and Burdon went off, but took no steps to procure the arrest of the accused party, and made several excuses for his neglect. He subsequently refused to give her any satisfaction. Justice WELSH committed him to prison.

A Church Burnt.

DEPOSIT, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the Presbyterian Church in this place was discovered to be on fire. In about one hour the building was burnt down. Its cost was about $5,000. It was insured in the Montgomery Insurance Company for $1,500. Total loss, $3,500.

FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The fever continues to decline. The weather is very cool; ice has formed in the vicinity of Norfolk. There were three deaths in Norfolk on Wednesday, two on Thursday, and none yesterday. The fever has nearly disappeared. There are no new cases, except in families that have just returned. There are 600 hands at work at the Gosport Navy-Yard. The physicians at Norfolk think it dangerous for absentees to return yet. Commerce has recommenced in a small way. Several stores have reopened.—Baltimore American.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were 62 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last. Males 34; females 28. Adults 16; minors 46. Only 7 deaths occurred from fevers, 9 from marasmus, and 5 each by consumption and croup.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mortality on Board the Star of the West.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL NEWS.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

ELECTION OF THE KNOW-NOTHING GOVERNOR.

Fearful Conflagrations in California.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF WHALERS.

Highly Interesting from the Sandwich Islands.

Correspondence between Victoria and Kamehameha.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. KINNEY.

[illegible]

THE MARKETS.

The Steamship Northern Light, [illegible], from San Juan, arrived this morning, from San Juan, with California dates to Sept. 20, [illegible] passengers and $461,166 on freight.

The Know-Nothings have carried the State [illegible]

Col. KINNEY [illegible] [illegible] the English Consul having advised him, that the English Government would recognize him [illegible].

Col. WALKER is still at San Juan [illegible] from the passengers. He has fought no battles since the last date from Nicaragua.

The following is the specie list of the Northern Light:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$101,506	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. Schell & Co.	[illegible]
E. L. Taylor, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank America	17,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Dickinson	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the following:

SAN JUAN, [illegible] 1855.—W. O. C. The steamer is just off. I conclude to make [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Two-thirds [illegible]

One-third [illegible] Nicaragua.

The Insurance Company [illegible] [illegible]

Shipments of treasure from San Francisco via Panama, Sept. 20, 1855:

Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas, Turner & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]		
[illegible]			
Other shippers	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]		

Via Nicaragua.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

Governor—J. NEELY JOHNSON.

Lieutenant-Governor—[illegible] ANDERSON.

Justice Supreme Court—(Long term)—HUGH C. MURRAY.

Justice Supreme Court—(Short term)—DAVID S. TERRY.

Comptroller—GEORGE W. WHITMAN.

Treasurer—HENRY BATES.

Attorney—W. T. WALLACE.

Surveyor—JOHN A. BREWSTER.

State Printer—JAMES ALLEN.

The Know-Nothings have a majority of [illegible] in the Senate, and about 20 in the Assembly.

The new Administration goes into office on New Year's day. Nearly all the mining counties, and particularly those in the north, went for JOHNSON. San Francisco and the southern coast counties of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino (Mormondom,) went for BIGLER.

The total number of votes cast in San Francisco was 12,734.

A vote upon the Prohibitory Liquor Law was taken at the election, but the returns are not yet. The vote was light and was nearly equally divided. So far as heard from, the majority is against the law. The election passed off, as peaceably as days generally do, in California.

On the 18th of September, a man named JAMES C. CALHOUN, while intoxicated, fell through a hole in Clay-street wharf, San Francisco, and was drowned. He has a sister living in Boston.

The removal of ex-Collector HARRISON had occasioned much surprise in San Francisco.

The schooner C. E. Foote, which arrived at San Francisco on the 17th of September, is the first vessel that has brought a cargo direct from Japan to the United States. Her cargo consisted of rice and Japanese ware.

Seventeen miners are reported to have been murdered by the Indians on Rogue River on the 20th of August.

The DILLON difficulty had been at length terminated. The first French vessel of war that enters San Francisco harbor was to be saluted, instead of Mr. DILLON's Consular flag—and thus the matter ends.

JOHN FRANNIGAN died on the 4th September of a wound inflicted by EDWARD SULLIVAN in self-defence. SULLIVAN was discharged.

On the 6th September Mr. HENRY LOW was drowned by falling from a sail-boat, while crossing the Bay from San Francisco to Oakland.

On the 10th September, the anniversary of the Pioneer Society and the admission of California into the Union, was celebrated in San Francisco with becoming ceremonies. An oration was delivered by GEORGE PENN JOHNSTON, Esq., and a poem by EDWARD PILSBURY was recited.

The leading Chinese of the city had published an address, protesting against the ill treatment which they alleged their race had met with in California.

We are indebted to the expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co. and FREEMAN & Co., for files of California papers.

CALIFORNIA.

The Late Election—Political News—[illegible] Navy in San Francisco—Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, little else has been done than betting here on the election, quarreling over ballot-boxes, discovering wonderful treachery, knavery, rascality, &c.—each party accusing the other of all the above-named practices and a great many other things much worse. For two or three weeks before election, everybody neglected business to electioneer; and since, have been gaping over telegraphic returns—hoping, doubting, talking loud, and consuming a very large quantity of liquor. There's no knowing who is honest and who is not; and it's a safe conclusion to come to, that honesty is quite unknown to either party. The Know-Nothings have carried the State, and elected their Governor, &c., but the Democrats have triumphed in this County, electing the County officials, although the K. N.'s are threatening to contest the election, as they pretend to say they have discovered that the ballot boxes of the First, Second, and Eighth Wards were "stuffed" to the tune of 2,000 votes. A great effort is being made to defeat the election of MURRAY, Judge of Supreme Court. It is said that $25,000 has been raised and placed in the hands of an eminent lawyer, to buy up some of the precincts of Tulare and other counties not yet heard from—MURRAY being, at last accounts, so little ahead that five hundred votes would probably turn the scale. If NORTON is elected, the Democrats will have the majority on the bench, but MURRAY's friends will, in their

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[illegible] ... Judge,) and Murray ... will constitute ... Senators and ... [illegible]

It is supposed that Gov. Bigler will call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of ... [illegible] ... Henry A. Crabb ... Gov. Foote ... "Young America" ... [illegible] ... All very fine, Mr. Brown, but it's not so easy ... [illegible]

A great commotion was kicked up on the arrival of the last Nicaragua steamer, which brought a small document installing Hon. Milton S. Latham as Collector in place of Richard P. Hammond, "kissed." The astonishment was unbounded ... [illegible] ... Mr. Latham, who never had the slightest idea of such a thing, and had no intimation of it before he opened the letter containing his appointment. The [illegible] ... Custom-House ... [illegible]

By the way of filibuster news, we hear that Alvarez has a navy in embryo in our harbor. ... [illegible] ... Mexican coast ... [illegible] ... Santa Ana's adherents entirely.

In the way of business there is not much doing, except shipments of flour and grain to Australia and Valparaiso. It is a remarkable fact that we are now supplying the two great flour marts of the Pacific, Valparaiso and Australia. ... [illegible]

Our market is bountifully supplied with fruit, and prices are falling. We have most delicious grapes by the ton. ... [illegible] ... Oregon apples have been selling at $15 per dozen ... [illegible]

In theatricals there has been but little doing lately. The Metropolitan opens to-night with a new Company of old actors, under direction of Laura Keene, the lessee. Prices have at last been lowered to the proper standard—one dollar dress circle, and third tier fifty cents. The two-dollar era is past and gone. The Gougenheims are playing at Sacramento to good houses ... [illegible] ... Madam Bishop and old Don Bochsa are going at last, thank heaven—engaged passage in the Kit Carson—and all they are waiting for now is to make a raise of the funds to pay their passages, to do which they will give another farewell, adieu, good-bye demonstration, which they will probably call a "complimentary benefit," ... [illegible] ... McKean Buchanan, having been heralded by [illegible] ... We have had several people here before Mr. Buchanan arrived. PODGERS.

The Cholera on board the Uncle Sam on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The following is a complete list of deaths that occurred on board the steamer *Uncle Sam* during her late passage from San Juan to this port. It will be observed that the ravages of the disease was confined almost entirely to the steerage passengers:

Crew.—Second Assistant Engineer, J. C. Bow ... ; Assistant Carpenter, name unknown; Fireman, name unknown.

Cabin Passengers.—Miss Coreland, Abraham Coreland, Rowland Craig, David Banenfriend, Mrs. Reed, child of R. C. Reed.

Steerage Passengers.—John Ferrell, W. Shannon, infant named Feltinger, M. Walkenberg, G. Lewis, R. Farrell, Mrs. Rise, George Derbyshire, Jacob Meisel, Mrs. Gannaey, child of Mrs. Weaver, child of Mrs. Kennedy, Thomas Gaffney, O. Coogin, Eliza Samrae, Charlotte B. Shawney, Wallace Wallace, John Degan, T. Klopin, Matilda Knapp, R. Farer, Ferdinand Gore, Alex Moore, M. Gallagher, F. Koperbing, M. Ell, Wm. Morris, John Kenedy, Henry Yelger, Michael Kennedy, Bridget Kennedy, Mary Ann Kennedy, John Mulligan, two children of Mrs. Swan, Thomas Gwinnesa, Bridget Wallace, Jacob Asmer, Wm. Orton, Eliza Maker, S. Green, M. Mooney, H. Doyle, John Monegan, Hans Voet, Romeus Hutchings, Albert D. Comp, Patrick Bishop, M. Ryan, M. Edenberger, Mrs. Lennon, H. G. [illegible] ... Mrs. Swan, child of Mrs. Mitchell, M. Conner, Mrs. Hubbard, M. Farron, G. A. Lieber, Henry Van Aaron, J. White, M. Callaghan, D. Harrington, Geo. Kohler, Thomas Kennedy, Mike Kelley, Pat A. Harney, F. Schroeder, N. ... , Peter Kerr, Thomas Higgins, Ellen Brunee, Philip Welch, Henry Wise, L. Kelly, John Old, Miss Freeman, Hugh McCulloch, James Govert, Ellen Shehan, M. Boreman, John Ashsmith, Morris Sexton, A. Luther, infant of R. Davis, Mrs. Eakee, A. J. Mullin, Mrs. Leonora White, child of Mrs. Hubbard. Total, 106; adults, 98; children, 8.

There were no new cases of sickness on board since Tuesday last. As soon as the vessel arrived at her wharf the agent of the line made every provision for the comfort of the sick, sixteen in number, and had them immediately removed to the *Hospital*. It is believed that they will all recover.

From the same.

We are indebted to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Messenger for the following particulars in regard to the sickness on board the *Uncle Sam*. He was through the entire ship several times each day, and thinks his knowledge of the number of deaths as correct as could well be. The disease was confined almost entirely to the steerage; there being but four or five deaths in the cabin. The number of deaths in both steerage and cabin he estimates not to vary ten from one hundred, say two or three more than that number. He states that the Isthmus was perfectly healthy. No sickness occurred there. He noticed the steerage passengers eating freely of green plantains, bananas, and all the

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[illegible] ... The cabin passengers ... [illegible] ... Dr. Fitch, and his volunteer assistant, Dr. Moore, late of the Army, were occupied night and day, and lived almost without eating or sleeping ... [illegible] ... so many conflicting rumors as to the number of deaths, etc.

A Chapter on Repudiation—Insolvency of Charles H. West.

Charles H. West, stock and money broker, has filed his petition in insolvency. He gives the following statement of the causes of his embarrassment:

Having lost money heretofore in City warrants, purchased at high rates, petitioner thought that after the ... Administration, with S. P. Webb as Mayor, came into power, and City warrants being then lower than at any time for the last three years, it would be a safe speculation to enter into. Petitioner entered into a joint operation with Robinson & Co., they furnishing $30,000 in cash, and with others, bought City warrants, the result of which is shown in the following statement:

[illegible — tabular statement of sums]

The same amount of State warrants purchased instead of City warrants would have given a profit of $30,000.

Petitioner supposed that the city would have funded her debt ... by March 1, which would have given a ... profit upon the speculation, but through the active exertions of the two active Know-Nothing Senators, Hon. Wilson Flint, ... and Hon. William W. Hawks, for a low rate of interest, it was not until the first part of May that the Funding bill for the city was framed. That bill and its author, Hon. Wm. W. Hawks, are the causes which petitioner has to offer for asking a discharge from his liabilities.

The Board of Examiners' report, which declared a majority of petitioner's warrants illegal, was in accordance with Mr. Hawks' Law, and the repudiation by the city of her debts is done under that law, and petitioner asking a discharge from your honorable Court is in consequence of that law. Petitioner's liabilities were incurred, not upon his own personal faith or credit, but upon the security of city warrants pledged at 12 to 15 cents on the dollar less than their cash market value at the time they were so pledged, and if the city had provided for her debts, as petitioner had a right to expect, petitioner would have paid his liabilities without the assistance of your honorable Court.

C. H. WEST.

Great Conflagrations in San Francisco—Grass Valley Burned to the Ground—350 Houses Destroyed—Loss $400,000.

Grass Valley, Friday, Sept. 14—11 P. M.

Our town has just been visited by one of the most destructive conflagrations that has yet befallen any of our mountain cities. A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night, in the French Hotel, which spread so rapidly that in less than two hours nearly the entire town was destroyed, embracing all but one of our principal business houses. The space of ground burned is estimated at from twenty to thirty acres. Number of houses destroyed, 350. Total loss, $400,000. The loss was greatly increased, from the fact that most of our merchants had just laid in heavy stocks of Fall goods. All the hotels, bakeries, and every boarding house in town is destroyed. The materials of the printing offices were saved; also all the churches.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The town has received a severe check, but our citizens are by no means discouraged. Fifteen or twenty temporary places of business are already going up, amid the smoking ruins, and measures are in progress for widening and straightening the principal streets, preparatory to the erection of permanent structures. We append a list of a few of the principal sufferers:

Marshall & Co., $15,000; Geo. Wood, $10,000; Richardson, $12,000; E. McLaughlin, $12,000; P. J. Donovan, $10,000; Dr. Shoemaker, $6,000; Grass Valley House, $6,000; C. R. Edwards & Co., $7,000; H. C. Wait, $6,000; Blackford, $6,000; Hanks & Mills, $6,000; Dorsey, $5,000; Aurora House, $6,000; Mantell, $6,000; Haywood, $5,000; Londenberger, $5,000; S. & W. Cady, $5,000; C. D. Darwin, $4,000; George Crandall, $5,000; Oakley, $3,000; Hydermann, $3,000; Mayer & Hanslin, $3,000; Byrne & Co., $3,000; Gilliam, $4,000; A. B. Dibble, $3,000; C. Wells, $4,000; Shaw, $4,000; Friedman, $3,000; Benton's Exchange, $3,000; Parkinson, $3,500; Blank, $2,000.

The Flourishing Town of Weaverville in Ruins—Loss $300,000.

From the Trinity Times.

At the hour of 11 o'clock on Friday night, Sept. 7, the cry of fire was heard, and fell upon the startled ear with the appalling effect of a thunderbolt—the combustible nature and structure of the buildings of which most of the town is composed rendering it, as a matter of course, a physical impossibility to stay the progress of such an all-devouring element, once commenced. Hence, with the citizens of the town, the dread of fire has always been a prominent subject in the thoughts of all.

The fire originated in a building owned by Mr. Ward, carpenter, and used by the Society of the Sons of Temperance for their meetings. A meeting had been held during the evening.

The fire commenced on the east side of Court-street, and spread with rapidity to the adjoining buildings, consuming everything. We give a number of the names of such as have suffered in the calamity.

The fire extended on both sides of the building owned and occupied by Mr. Hovey.

Among them are Harris & Johnson's carpenter shop, loss $6,000; Grave's carpenter shop, $1,000; Ward's dwelling-house and carpenter shop, $1,000; Hall of the Sons of Temperance, a large building owned by Ward & Co., $2,000; United States bakery building, $1,000; the building owned and occupied by Mr. Howe, including the office of the *Democrat*, Upton's law office and Dr. Hayward's. The press and most of the type were saved—loss estimated, $5,000; a building occupied by Chinese, loss $700; Pacific Express Company's office, owned by E. A. Rowe, $4,000; Dungey's butchering shop, $1,000; New-Orleans saloon, $5,000; Harris' clothing store, $3,000; Karnes' shoemaker shop, $1,500; building occupied by Chinese, $700—here the fire was checked by the brick buildings. Norcross' daguerrean building, occupied by Mr. Norcross as a daguerrean gallery, including Dr. Cushing's office, $2,500; Crowley's dwelling house, $1,500; Court-street Hotel, $2,000; all the buildings on the west side of Court-street—Union Hotel, $6,000; Chinese house, $1,000; Ingler's blacksmith shop, $2,000; H. Hooker, $10,000; Loomis & Co.'s clothing store, $5,000; a clothing store, $2,500—here the fire was checked, as on the other side, by the brick buildings on the corner of Main-street.

In the enumeration of the buildings we have only given a rough and hasty estimate. In most instances, all the property, including goods, wares and merchandise, tools and stock in trade, is a total loss, which we have not estimated. The loss in buildings exceed $100,000; the loss in property will amount to $100,000 and upward.

The *Trinity Times* office was destroyed by the flames, but owing to the exertions of our friends we saved our press, slightly damaged, together with the greater portion of our printing material. Our paper had not been struck off, as we were waiting for election returns. We issue our paper in the open air, but trust in a few days to have a roof over our heads.

OREGON.

The Colville Gold Excitement—Rumored Massacre of Governor Stevens—Murder of Emigrants—Movements of General Lane.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Portland, O. T., Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

Since my last the Colville gold excitement has subsided a little. Quite a number have returned. But few of these ever reached the "Pend Oreille River." Those who prospected at all, report that from the tops of the highest mountains to the lowest valley, they were able to "raise the color," but the gold was so fine that quicksilver would be required to save it. By letters received from practical miners we learn that those working on the bars on the Pend Oreille are making from $5 to $8 with a rocker.

It is passing strange how quickly some receive gold rumors, and half prepared leave for these fancied gold fields, but at the first breath of discouraging news these *chicken-hearted drones* face for home, declaring *there is another humbug added to the already filled* catalogue. The mere fact that inexperienced miners can make with a crude rocker from $5 to $8 per day, should satisfy every one that when the country is carefully prospected, as rich and extensive mines will be found as California can boast of. True, many have returned with long faces, but there are still hundreds making their pile from out of the rivers and mountains about Fort Colville. The season is now too far advanced for many more to go out, but in the Spring a great rush will be made.

A rumor is quite current that Governor Stevens has been massacred by a company of Black Feet Indians. This rumor reached the valley by way of Fort Colville. Some of our Oregon papers have published the report, but it needs confirmation, we think.

By last mail went out the report that *one hundred and fifty* emigrants had been murdered at or near Hell-Gate. A man calling himself Wiggans represented himself to have been one of the train, alone escaping, leaving comrades, wife and children prey for the scalp

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[illegible] ... He, by a ... story, managed to ... editors and ... and ... to his many wants. Since the fact ... became apparent, his whereabouts is unknown.

The command under Major Haller have arrived from Snake River, and at the Dalles all in good health.

We are informed General Lane will leave Oregon in October, and after stumping California for Senator Gwin & Co., will go on to Washington, satisfied with his Summer's work, and determined to make good his chances for the Presidency. He's to tickle Gwin, and I suppose Gwin will tickle him in return.

TREBOR.

The Oregon *Argus* contains a letter with the following paragraph:

"The Indians have brought in the report that the Blackfeet Indians have killed Gov. Stevens and company. The report is very generally credited in this region."

The report is also generally credited in Northern Oregon.

Lieut. Dryer, who arrived at the Dalles on the 1st of September, reports the command under Major Haller within a few days' march from the Dalles, all returning in good health.

A correspondent of the *Alta*, writing from the Rogue River on the 10th of September, says:

"There has been great excitement at this place for the past few days, growing out of a difficulty between a man by the name of James Buford and an Indian. The Indian had stolen a gun, and Buford pursued him to recover it, when the Indian fired upon Buford, inflicting a slight wound in the shoulder.

The Indian was afterwards arrested, examined and committed, and placed in charge of a file of U. S. soldiers from Port Orford, who started up the river in canoes, when Buford and two others, by the name of M. O'Brien and James Watt, followed in a canoe, in pursuit, as is supposed with the intention of rescuing the Indian. They overhauled the soldiers, when Buford fired and killed the Indian in the canoe; then the corporal in command fired and killed Buford, when Watt fired and killed another Indian in the canoe. Then followed a general discharge of arms from several soldiers, resulting in the death of O'Brien and Watt. These are the facts, so far as they can be derived from the soldiers, which evidence is considered by the citizens as very questionable."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 25th of August.

An extraordinary session of the Legislature, rendered necessary by the non-passage of the Appropriation Bill during the last session, was opened by the King in person, on Monday, 30th of July.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the members of both Houses had assembled in the hall occupied before by the house of Nobles. His Majesty, accompanied by his staff, having been escorted by the Hawaiian cavalry, arrived at the hour mentioned, and was saluted by two companies of infantry in position to receive him. The King's band was on the ground, and the German band formed with the cavalry.

His Majesty, having entered the hall, which was crowded with spectators, read the royal speech in the native version, everybody present standing.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, at the desire of His Majesty, read the English version, which was as follows:

Nobles and Representatives: By virtue of the power which the Constitution declares to be vested in me, I have convoked you to this extraordinary session of the Legislature. Neither the late dissolution, nor, of course, this session would have occurred under any but extraordinary circumstances. The only public business of emergency left unfinished at the close of the late session, was the passage of the Appropriation bill—the most important measure of every session. It is easy to pass the bill I mention that you are now brought together. I trust that whilst your memories are so freshly charged with the circumstances that prevented unanimity between your two Houses in regard to the bill of supplies, upon which you were deliberating when lately I dissolved you, there will be a desire on the part of all to restrict the amount appropriated for the current year within the probable limits of the year's receipts. It is useless to make appropriations for appearances' sake, knowing that they will not, because they cannot, be acted on. My desire, therefore, is that you will reject at once, in your deliberations, every item that is not of immediate necessity, since the means at your disposal will barely suffice for those outlays that are indispensable. By acting on this suggestion you will save time and render less likely the recurrence of differences on questions not of public interest. I hope the session now opened will be a very short one, and that you will all cordially unite in appropriating our small means to the best advantage for the general good.

The Representatives, in a right loyal address, declared themselves ready to comply with his Majesty's wishes.

Adjournment of the Extra Session.—The Appropriation Bill, says the *Polynesian*, having passed both Houses, the extraordinary Session of 1855 was brought to a close on Monday last, by a Message from the King. The bill is not a bad one, take it altogether; in fact, quite as good a one as we expected. The fictitious appropriations (by this we mean items of expense contemplated in the bill, but which the Treasury is not expected to meet) are not entirely done away with, and this circumstance makes the moneys voted for public works appear to be a very large proportion of the aggregate of the appropriations.

Fete of the Emperor of the French.—On Wednesday, says the *Polynesian*, the day of Assumption, High Mass was celebrated in honor of the *fête* of Napoleon III., the Bishop of Arathie officiating at the altar. In the evening the French Commissioner, Mons. Perrin, entertained at a banquet a select circle, among whom were the Princess Victoria Kaahumanu, Prince Kamehameha, the United States Commissioner and lady, his Majesty's Ministers, etc. On the same occasion Mons. V. Chancerel entertained at dinner in the Hotel de France a highly delighted company.

Correspondence between their Majesties Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, and Kamehameha, King of the Sandwich Islands.

We take the following from the *Polynesian*:

To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

Great and Good Friend: Believing that your Majesty takes a sincere interest in everything which concerns the Hawaiian nation, I doubt not but that you will partake in my sorrow for the loss of my Predecessor, Kamehameha III., who died on the 15th of December last. In accordance with the will of the late King, and the Constitution of my Realm, I have succeeded to the throne of my forefathers. My anxious endeavor will be to rule for the good of my subjects, and of all foreigners residing within my jurisdiction; and, in so doing, I shall rely, under God, upon the sympathy and good will of your Majesty, and of the British nation.

Your Good Friend,

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA.

By the King. (Signed) R. C. Wyllie.

Palace, Honolulu, 15th February, 1855.

Victoria, *By the Grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.*

To His Majesty Kamehameha IV., King of the Hawaiian Islands, our good friend, sendeth greeting: We have received the letter which your Majesty addressed to us on the 15th of February last, and in which you announce to us the death of your predecessor, King Kamehameha III., and your accession to the throne. We thank you for this communication; and in conveying to you our sincere congratulations on your accession, and our best wishes for the prosperity and long continuance of your reign, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the assurance contained in your letter, that it will be your endeavor to rule for the good of your subjects, and of all foreigners residing within your jurisdiction. Your Majesty may confidently rely upon our friendship and goodwill while pursuing such a course, and may be assured of the lively interest which we take in the welfare and independence of your dominions. And so we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1855, and in the eighteenth year of our reign. Your good friend,

(Signed) VICTORIA, R.

(Signed) Clarendon.

We learn from the *Polynesian* that a project is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late King.

Great Destruction of Whalers—Fourteen Ships Lost.

By the sloop *Kamehameha*, which arrived here September 18, 68 days from Castries, in the Gulf of Tartary, we have news of the whaling fleet in the North Pacific. It appears that on August 4, when near Round Island, (Boussole Straits,) the *Kamehameha* spoke the whaling bark *Mohawk*, of New-Bedford. Capt. Stevens, of that vessel, reported that the ship *King Fisher*, Palmer, and the ship *Enterprise*, Russell, both of New-Bedford, had been wrecked on Company Island, near Boussole Straits. The ships and cargoes were totally lost; the crews were taken on board other ships bound through the straits.

The ship *Jefferson*, of New-London, was totally lost on Cape Elizabeth, (Sagg Hollow Island.) The crew and officers were all saved.

The ship Rogers, of Cold-Spring, was totally lost on Jonas Island. The crew and officers were all saved.

Capt. Stevens further reported that he saw, off Jonas Island, a ship bottom up, but he could not make out her name. He stated that fourteen whalers have been lost this season. He could not, however, ascertain their names. These are sorry news to go to the East by the steamers to-morrow. It appears further that up to the 1st of July none of the fleet had done anything in whaling. All had suffered more or less from the tempestuous weather which had prevailed up to the above date.

San Francisco Markets—Sept. 15.

A very good business has been done to-day, both from first and second hands; the jobbers particularly having been well engaged. A number of important sales have also been made from the Carrington and Hoxie, and rates seem to be well sustained. The river boats took up full cargoes; as, in fact, they have been doing for some considerable time past.

By reference to our marine head it will be perceived that we are in possession of late advices from that portion of the whaling fleet which has been occupied in the fisheries in the Japan Seas. The accounts received are truly disastrous; no less than fourteen vessels reported lost, in many cases supposed to be ... being saved. The *King Fisher*, of New-Bedford, which was ... [illegible] ... The *Enterprise*, of New-Bedford ... sailing, and sailing ... [illegible]

Flour.—4,000 qr. bags Chile sold from first hands on private terms; 300 qr. bags Oregon at $6 50; 450 bags Magnolia, 650 bags Golden Gate at $6; 200 bags Alviso at $6 75; 1,000 bags Eclipse at $6 25.

Corn Meal.—100 half bbls. sour at $2 12½; 100 bbls. sweet at $4 50; a sale of 60 puncheons, ex. *B. F. Hoxie*, is reported on private terms; 60 bbls. sweet sold at $6 25.

Wheat.—400 bags Oregon sold at 3½c.; about 2,100 bags, in lots, at 3½c. 1,000 bags sold on private terms.

Barley.—3,000 bags Chile sold at 1½c.; 2,000 do. at 2c.; 1,000 bags do. at same figure; 1,800 do., in lots, at 1¾c.; 800 do. at 2½c.

Oats.—2,100 bags sold in lots at 2½c. a 3¼c., according to quality.

Teas.—400 cases Greens, in 1 and 2 lb. canisters, sold on private terms; 100 do. do. at 46c.; 100 do. Powchong, in 6th lb papers, at 35c.; 100 cs. Souchong do. at 35c.; 200 cs. do. do. at 37½c.; 60 cs. Oolong at 40c.

Matting.—30 rolls white sold at $5 50.

Dry Goods.—5 cases 9 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings sold on private terms; 5,000 yds. Allen's Prints on private terms.

Fire Crackers.—1,000 boxes sold at $1 37½.

Mat Bags.—10,000 sold on private terms.

Beef.—400 hf. bbls., ex *B. F. Hoxie*, sold at $16.

Pork.—100 bbls. clear sold on private terms; 100 bbls. old do. also on private terms.

Bacon.—32,000 lbs. extra clear sold in three lots at 24c. a 25½c.; 10 bbds. do. at 24½c.

Lard.—300 cs. Jewett & Harrison's, in 20 lb. tins, sold at 20c.; 60 cs. do., in 10 lb. tins, on private terms; 207 cs. in 10 and 20 lb. tins, at 20c.; 20 firkins do. at 19½c.

Hams.—100 tcs. ex *Carrington*, sold at 19c.; 207 tcs. do. to arrive on private terms.

Butter.—100 firkins New sold at 37½c.; 50 firkins old do. at 25c.

Brandy.—100 bbl. chs. American sold at $1; 100 do. do. at same figure; 300 do. do. to arrive at same.

Whisky.—100 bbls. American sold at 97½c.; 6,000 gallons California do. at $1; 300 bbls. American to arrive at $1; 50 bbls. do. at 95c.

Gin.—50 bbls. sold on private terms.

Case Goods.—200 cases Fresh Apples sold on private terms; 250 do. English Oilman's Stores also on private terms; 20 cases Cream Tartar, in 1 lb tins, at 45c.; 300 doz. Saleratus, in ½lb papers, at $2 25; and 200 cases assorted Preserves at 15 ⅌ cent. advance on cost and charges.

Spirits of Turpentine.—300 gallons sold at $1 12½; 1,000 do on private terms.

Candles.—650 boxes Adamantines sold on private terms; 50 do. Sperm at 48c.

Rice.—Sales of upwards of 100,000 lbs. China Nos. 1 and 2 in lots at 6½c.@7c.

Molasses and Syrup.—115 bbls. sold in two lots on private terms.

Sugar.—267 bbls. and half bbls. crushed Sugar sold at 13c.@13½c.; about 236,000 lbs. China, in two lots, at 9½c.@...

Gunny.—100 bbls. sold on private terms.

California Marriages and deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. James R. Garniss, of San Francisco, to Miss Julia K., second daughter of Gen. Nathan Ranney, of St. Louis, Missouri.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, at Grace Church, by Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. O. A. Eastman, of Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Miss Maria Cornell, eldest daughter of D. S. Smith.

At the Broadway Synagogue, by Rev. Dr. Eckman, Mr. Benjamin Schloss, to Miss Josephine Cerf, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, in Calvary Church, Mr. E. C. McComb to Miss Annie E. Conway.

In San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. George M. Vashar, of Philadelphia, to Miss Frances Johnson, late of New-Orleans.

At Vallejo, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. William Burns, Jr., to Mrs. Silvey Miller, all of that place.

In Martinez, at the residence of Henry Bush, Esq., on the evening of the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. E. F. Norton, to Miss Sarah E. Morse, both of San Francisco.

At Shaw's Flat, Sept. 6, Mr. Morton Bowen to Miss Nancy Ann Boyce.

In Rogue River Valley, Aug. 16, Mr. James McDonough to Miss Matilda, daughter of Wm. Kahler, all of Jackson County, O. T.

In Rogue River Valley, Aug 17, Mr. Benjamin Davis to Miss Pauline, daughter of G. D. Taylor, all of Jackson County, O. T.

In San Francisco, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Mr. Thomas Finnerty to Miss Bridget Ryan.

In Benicia, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Joseph Thompson to Miss Catherine C. Clark, both of Vallejo.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. James S. Dennis, of San Francisco, to Miss Catherine L. Thompson, late of New-York City.

By Rev. Wm. Willmott, Mr. Charles L. Lucas, of Vallejo, to Miss Margaret D. King, of Mare Island.

In San Francisco, by H. P. Gallagher, Mr. Felix Hanion Sprats to Miss Sarah Kingston of San Francisco.

In Clinton, Alameda County, Sept. 13, by Rev. Mr. Sylee, Hon L. Aldrich to Miss Virginia C., daughter of Governor Henry S. Foote.

BIRTHS.

At the Mission of San Buenaventura, on the 5th of September, the lady of John Morris, Esq., of a son.

In Sacramento, Sept. 8, the lady of H. J. Biddleman, of a daughter.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, the wife of Mr. Wm. Saul, of a son.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Aug. 27, of erysipelas in the head, Capt. James W. Smyley, aged 57 years.

In Marysville, Sept. 6, Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Mark and Charlotte E. Brumagim, aged one year and ten months.

Sept. 12, on board steamship *Uncle Sam*, Mr. Wm. Darrah, carpenter, from Newburyport, Mass., in the 44th year of his age.

Sept. 5, on board the steamship *Uncle Sam*, Thomas McCarthy, fireman, son of Mary McCarthy, of San Francisco, late of Bandon, Ireland. He was buried in Acapulco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 15, Mrs. Barbara Galvin, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, late of Boston—one of the passengers by the *Uncle Sam*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Blockade of the Russian Fleet by the Allies.

ESCAPE OF THE FORMER.

English and Russian Treaties with Japan.

FAITHLESSNESS OF THE JAPANESE.

Repudiation of the Treaty with the United States.

THE U. S. SURVEYING SQUADRON.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

By the schooner *C. E. Foote*, at San Francisco, from Japan, via the Ladrone Islands, we have some interesting news. The *Foote* sailed from Hakodadi on June 27th, and from Guam on July 31st. Among the passengers was H. H. Doty, Esq., who was bearer of dispatches from Admiral Poutiatine to the Russian Consul at San Francisco, and to whom we are indebted for the following information:

Petropolovski was evacuated (by orders from St. Petersburg) on the 16th of April last. The inhabitants embarked, a channel was sawed through the ice in the harbor, when the frigate *Aurora*, a corvette, *Dwina* (armed transport,) a bark and brig, put to sea. In May they were discovered by the enemy, lying in the Bay of Castries. The steamer *Barracouta*, attached to the East India squadron, ran close in to the entrance of the Bay, when her crew gave three cheers and fired a gun, which was returned by the Russians with three times three, and a shell fired into the air by the frigate *Aurora*. *The steamer ran down to Hakodadi, to communicate with the remainder of the fleet, and left two frigates to blockade the port until reinforced by the Allies.*

When the fleet appeared off Castries, arrangements were made for decisive action, to be commenced as soon *as the fog cleared off from the coast and harbor*. The steamer *Barracouta* was sent in to reconnoitre, when, *to the astonishment of all* on board, the Russians were nowhere to be found; they had escaped during the fog. *They were aware of the great disparity of forces*, and that they could not cope with the five frigates and three steamers, which composed the enemy's fleet; they *therefore concluded to act upon the principle of discretion* being the better part of valor, and their success was only equaled by the *rage and disappointment* of the Allies, who, on entering the harbor, found a quantity of stores, a few daguerreotypes, a lady's bracelet and wardrobe, which had been left by the Russians in their hurried departure.

The British steamers *Encounter* (from Petropolovski) and *Styx*, with the *Tartar* in tow, arrived at Hakodadi the day on which the *Foote* sailed, all short of coal, and were expecting supplies from Hong-Kong.

The French steam-frigate *Colbert* was lost in the harbor of Nangasaki, June 1. She struck upon a reef, which so badly injured her that she immediately filled and settled upon the reef, where she was abandoned.

The British treaty with Japan, ratified, is said to be in the possession of Admiral Sir James Stirling, who will most probably exchange ratifications with the Japanese Commissioners, while his squadron is in those waters.

A treaty of peace and amity has just been concluded between the Empires of Russia and Japan. It was negotiated on the part of Russia by Admiral Poutiatine, and does not differ much from our own. On the 11th of May, he sailed from Simoda with his suite, and has gone home.

The French are ... [illegible] ... to negotiate a treaty ...

[illegible] ... Americans are not allowed to live in Japan, except in case of shipwreck or necessity. Most of the passengers of the *Foote* were permitted to land and reside on shore at Hakodadi.

The U. S. Surveying squadron (*Vincennes*, *Fenimore Cooper*, and steamer *Hancock*) were at Simoda and Hakodadi, in June, and sailed for Behring Straits, all well. They will probably arrive in San Francisco in November.

The *Porpoise* has not been heard from. The U. S. ship *Vandalia* sailed from Guam, Ladrone Islands, July 22, for Hong Kong, all well.

The U. S. Consul at Guam—Wreck of a Ship Belonging to Silas E. Burrows—Whooping Cough at Guam—Japanese Ship News, etc.

From another source, we have obtained the following information:

The United States ship *Vandalia*, Commander Pope, was at the Ladrone Islands, and sailed for Hong Kong, July 22. All well.

The United States Consul at Guam had not received his exequatur from the mother Government, and therefore was not permitted to hoist his flag.

A ship belonging to Silas E. Burrows, (name not stated,) bound from San Francisco to Hong Kong, with spars and lumber, was wrecked ashore near one of these islands. The ship was a total loss, but the crew were saved.

The whooping cough prevails at Guam, and the mortality, in consequence, is very great among the children. No less than three hundred have died from its effects within four months. Otherwise it was very healthy.

Ship News.—The following vessels have arrived and departed from Simoda and Hakodadi since March last:

Simoda, March 15.—Arrived, American schooner *Caroline E. Foote*. April 12, arrived, clipper ship *Young America*; sailed 15th. April 20, French frigate *Constantine*; officers not permitted to land; made soundings in the harbor, and sailed on the 22d for Nangasaki. April 26, arrived, French steam frigate *Colbert*; none of the officers or crew being permitted to communicate with the shore; sailed the next day for Nangasaki. May 11, schooner *Heda*, (new, and built in Japan by the crew of the wrecked Russian frigate *Diana*,) sailed with Admiral Poutiatine and suite, for a Russian port, from whence he goes direct to St. Petersburg. May 13, arrived, United States surveying ship *Vincennes*, Commodore Rodgers, and steamship *John Hancock*, Captain Stevens; all well; sailed May 29.

Hakodadi, June 12.—Off Harbor and Straits, British surveying ship *Saracen*; Hamburg brig *Greta*, from Hong Kong with stores for the United States surveying squadron, United States ship *Vincennes*, steamer *John Hancock*, and schooner *J. Fenimore Cooper*.

The Bonin Islands—Conveyance of the Crew of the Diana to Petropolovski—Indignation of the Allies—Faithlessness of the Japanese—Repudiation of the Treaty Concluded with the United States—Refusal to Allow Americans to Reside at Hakodadi.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

Soon after the publication of the treaty with Japan, we began to make arrangements to transport goods and to establish ourselves in Hakodadi, for the purpose of supplying our whale ships that had designed and had agreed with us to Winter there the coming season, with such goods as the Japanese had not.

Previous to our embarking in this enterprise, we consulted with many as to our right so to do under the treaty, and all agreed that such privileges were granted under said treaty. Amongst the number referred to were Hon. David L. Gregg, D. A. Ogden, the agents and owners of many of the whale ships, and such other persons as we saw fit to advise with, from the position they held politically or otherwise.

On the 13th of Feb. last past, our arrangements being completed, we sailed from Honolulu with a full cargo of ship chandlery, provisions, and such articles as whale ships generally require, in the American schooner *Caroline E. Foote*, which we had chartered for that purpose. Besides ourselves and family, we had some six other passengers, who went out to see the country, and with a view of settling there temporarily if they wished. On our passage we touched at the Bonin Islands, and found the few inhabitants there all well, but suffering from want of vegetables and other necessaries of life, from the fact that a Boreas or ocean flood had visited them on the 10th Dec last, which destroyed all their crops and some of their houses. After a stay of three days, and supplying ourselves with wood and water, we sailed for Simoda, Island of Nimphon, Japan. Two and a half days from the Bonin Islands, we were anchored safely in the harbor of Simoda, surrounded by natural scenery almost unparalleled; but the city of Simoda was just emerging from total ruins, occasioned by an earthquake or sudden rise of water, occurring on the same day and hour as that at the Bonin Islands. As we let go our anchor in the harbor, a boat came alongside and a Japanese came on board, who signified by signs that we had come to a good place—that he was a pilot appointed by Commodore Perry, and that his fee for piloting the vessel was five dollars. This personage soon left, and another boat came alongside of us and five officials were discharged from it—the Vice Governor, Interpreter, two Secretaries, and a Spy. They asked the name of the vessel, where from, when we left home, and how soon we expected to leave, and if we wanted wood or water. All these questions being answered, and answers taken down by the Secretaries, they then became personal and talked about the children and the ladies, and admired them much, as they were entirely novel to them. They left, and then three guard boats were anchored around us at a short distance, and they continued there day and night as long as the schooner remained in the harbor. One would have supposed they were revenue boats, but we have since learned that they collect no duties, hence no need of boats to guard the service.

On the same day of our arrival, we were visited by Captain Possiett and two other officers of the Russian Imperial Navy, from whom we learned that the Russian frigate *Diana* had been lost near Simoda, and that all her officers and crew were saved and on shore, together with Admiral Poutiatine, who had just completed a treaty for the Russian Government on the same basis and with the same grants and privileges as our own. The Russians were destitute of many of the comforts of life, and were anxious to be taken to some port in their own country. After a few days' consultation, we, more from sympathy than from motives of gain, arranged to take them to Petropolovski for a trifling compensation above the actual cost of our charter to perform the service. At the time we agreed to take them we were under the impression that we had a perfect right to release these sufferers, and that the enemy's ships could not interfere with us should they find us in the act. But we have since met several English men-of-war in Hakodadi who were quite indignant towards us for having aided the poor wrecked Russians, and assured us that if they had fallen in with us while engaged in the service, we would have been taken prisoners and our vessel seized. We replied that had our nation been at war with the Russians, under the same circumstances, we would have sent our own ships to assist them, and, if possible, to land them on their own shores, free of charge.

In order to take the Russians, we were obliged to discharge part of our cargo and land the passengers. The fact being made known to the authorities of Simoda, lighters were sent alongside, and the goods landed and placed in a storehouse on shore—the key being in our possession and the vessel ready to sail. Mr. Reed, family, and the passengers went on shore, and took possession of one of the temples assigned us in the treaty of Kanagawa—Mr. Dougherty remaining on board the vessel to take the Russians to Petropolovski.

During the time of our stay here, which was about two months and a half, Mr. Reed spent his time in selecting and purchasing a cargo of Japan goods for San Francisco, composed of lacquer ware, rice, silks, etc., etc. Much time and patience has been spent to accumulate this cargo, and we are sanguine that it will be a long time before another is selected, unless our Government takes immediate measures against the Government of Japan for the faithless manner in which they have kept the treaty of Kanagawa, and that what we asked before as a favor we now demand as a right, viz.: a new and unrestricted commercial treaty with Japan, which we earnestly hope will be done. Our stay at Simoda was fraught with many grievances, annoyances and restrictions too humiliating for an American to endure, and we are sure that but for the great object we had in view, viz.: *to gain the good will* of the Japanese and a peaceable residence at Hakodadi, we should not have submitted to any of them.

Article fourth of the treaty says, "we shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to such restrictions *as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nangasaki.*" *Alas, for* American freedom in Japan. You are compelled to go on board your ship at sundown; *you are followed in* your walks by from two to six officers; you are headed off here and headed off there, and are under closer watch and more restrictions than the vilest fellow under arrest in our own country. Our country should rise at once and teach this selfish, isolated, domineering and faithless people that a paper like the treaty is a grave paper, and its rules must be observed, at least, not broken to the *prejudice and ruin of our citizens*. The world was given to mankind, and the time has come when in the progress of civilization we do not admit the right for a nation or people to exclude themselves and their country from intercourse with the rest of the *world. This exclusion in the present age is a just* cause for war, had not the Japanese entered into a solemn treaty with the United States, which has been duly ratified, and they now repudiate every article, exclude all Americans, and insult every representative of our Government as well as our quiet and peaceable citizens.

We have diverged from the original intention of this letter, and, naturally enough too, as you will learn by copies of correspondence between the Japanese and ourselves, and by Commodore J. Rodgers, commanding the U. S. Surveying Expedition to the Chinese Seas, Behring Straits, etc. Worn out with visits and consultations by the Japanese officers, who would come day after day as early morn and stay till late at night and always dwelling on the same subject, viz: our stay in Japan. At this time, most opportune, Commodore Rodgers came into port, and we placed ourselves under his direction and claimed our country's protection. He cheerfully and ably espoused our cause, and explained to the Japanese most clearly our rights, confirming our statements and arguments previously made, all of which you will learn from copies of his letters submitted. Our schooner returned during Commodore Rodgers' stay at Simoda, and we made arrangements to sail for Hakodadi. The Commodore

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asked before us, and we instructed him to arrange for ... [illegible] ... Hakodadi ... [illegible] ... The *Vincennes* ... Commodore Rodgers having had much conversation and correspondence with the authorities about our landing at Hakodadi. The result was we were refused permission to land and ordered away, as you will see by his official letter ... [illegible]

Defeated in our plans, disappointed in our calculations, and large losses staring us in the face, we turned reluctantly homeward on the 28th day of June last, with no pleasant recollections of the Japanese, their conduct or their treatment of us. After leaving Hakodadi we found ourselves short of fresh provisions, which we could not obtain from the Japanese, not because they had them not, but because they would not sell them to us. The hills and valleys around Hakodadi were covered with bean cattle, and when asked for fresh meat, they would tell us that they never kill their cattle, as they are beasts of burthen. So we steered our course for Guam, it being the nearest place, where we arrived on the 15th day of July, and found the United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Captain Pope, in port. We remained there some fifteen days, and having taken on board our fresh supplies, wood, water, and some 60,000 oranges and 50,000 lemons, sailed for the port of San Francisco on the 31st of July.

In a future letter we will furnish you with such knowledge as we may have gleaned from our visit to, and short stay in Japan, and give you a catalogue of the productions, the climate, the appearance of the country, people, &c., &c.

The day before leaving Hakodadi, the Japanese anchorites forced on board our vessel those men who had previously been left there by the brig *Lemma*. ... [illegible] ... A few days before leaving Hakodadi, three English steamers ... arrived from the Ammor river, in the Straits of Perouse ... [illegible] ... Russian vessels ... Castries ... [illegible] ... the town of Petropolovski, which was burnt by them ... [illegible] ... the Russian American Company ... [illegible] ... to the Allies, but previous to its being decoded, it was set on fire and consumed before they could prevent it.

The English surveying schooner *Saracen* left Hakodadi some few days before us, to watch our movements, they being under the impression that we were bound on some expedition to the northward.

REED & DOUGHERTY.

To the Hon. the Governor of Simoda:

We came to Japan under the advice and counsel of many of the prominent officers of our Government. And we have also a passport from our Minister Plenipotentiary, David L. Gregg, to the authorities of Japan, to aid if necessary, and in any event to grant us protection.

We also came under contract, to establish at Hakodadi a supply depot for American whale ships, so that they may winter at that place instead of Honolulu; for this cause, more particularly, was the treaty with Japan made.

We touched here expecting to meet the *Powhatan* and *Vandalia*, to which we had letters, and also to consume time, knowing that, by the treaty, we could not go to that place before the middle or last of this month.

We found the officers and crew of the wrecked ship *Diana* here and anxious to go away, and as we were negotiated to transport them to Petropolovski. On this account it became necessary for us to come on shore, and also to land part of our cargo and all the passengers. It was not our design to land here nor is it our intention now to remain here longer than till our vessel returns, which we now expect in fifteen or twenty days. Should our schooner be lost and never return, our plans may be changed altogether; and should we not hear from her for two months to come, we then may seek other means of conveyance from this place.

Our object is not to mingle or trade with the Japanese, but to trade with and assist our own people and ships that visit Japan.

To discuss the merits of the treaty is not our design or wish. We know well the interpretation and meaning of it by our Government. Therefore we shall comply with the terms of the treaty, and not allow ourselves in a single instance to violate a provision or article thereof.

We shall never compromise our Government by saying that we have no right to remain here a week, a month, a year, or even five years, for we know by the treaty we have a perfect right so to do; and if we leave Japan before our convenience suits us, it will be only by compulsion and force. Should the Japanese resort to these measures, while we can not ourselves as good citizens, we should protest against it and hold our Government responsible for damages we sustain through the faithlessness of the Japanese treaty.

All of which we most respectfully beg to submit to your consideration. Your obedient servants,

REED & DOUGHERTY.

P. S.—Inclosed please find our card, stating our business, location, references, names, etc.

Simoda, April 22, 1855. R. & D.

To the Americans in Gokousie:

About leaving this place, your intention is heard, which you have declared, that staying in this place is not properly your intention, but because the Russians have engaged the schooner which is manned by you, with which they have gone home, you have been compelled to land here, and that you, with the return of the schooner, will leave this place; or should the schooner not return in the intended time, to await the arrival of a ship that sails for your country, and with that vessel to leave this place.

According to this declaration, you must, with the return of the schooner, leave this place; or should she not return in the declared time, then upon the arrival of an American ship, to leave this place without, at that time, expressing any excuse to delay you. Your present stay here is found necessary at this time, but it cannot in the future be taken as an example; never let it be asked again to stay. It is so, not only in this place, but also in Hakodadi, which you are obliged to observe.

The foregoing is communicated by mouth from the Governor of Simoda, the 21st day of the third month, 1855; Signed by

JOHN ISABRO,
MORYAMA TAKITSERO,
NAKATAMA TETSEKI.

Simoda, May 7, 1855.

To His Excellency the Governor of Simoda:

We received your communication bearing date the 21st day, third month, 1855, and with all due respect to your Government, your country, your laws, and more especially your Excellency, we reply, solemnly protesting against your choosing the time, manner and course of our departure. Our former intentions were to leave here soon, and so far as we are able to judge, they are still the same; yet we alone must determine the time, how and whence, we depart. As free American citizens, we cannot concede to you, or any other Government, not excepting our own, the right to determine for us those things which our own interests must decide.

Most respectfully, we have the honor to remain your humble servants. REED & DOUGHERTY.

Yokoheem Temple, Kakibaky, Japan, May 17, 1855.

Com. Rodgers, Commanding U. S. Exploring Expedition, Harbor of Simoda:

Dear Sir: We the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, most respectfully beg leave to represent to you, Sir, that on the publication of the American treaty with Japan, we were led to believe that in accordance with one or more articles of said treaty, Americans would be permitted to reside in Simoda and Hakodadi. We therefore determined to locate at the latter port, where our whaleships have been appointed to rendezvous on the close of the present whaling season, and where they expect to receive from us in the fall their supplies of provisions, chandlery, &c. On our voyage thither, we touched at this port March 15th, and on our arrival found the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, who were wrecked on this island in December last.

Our vessel was chartered to convey the Russians to one of their ports. We landed our cargo without opposition, and ourselves came on shore the 25th of March, have peaceably occupied one of the temples assigned to us until the 22d ult., since which time a correspondence has ensued between the Governor of Simoda and ourselves, a copy of which, with original letters, you will please find inclosed.

Now, Sir, in the absence of a U. S. Consul or Commissioner to whom we might present our grievances, we must necessarily claim your protection.

Relying on your consideration, and interest in behalf of your countrymen, we have the honor to be Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servants,

REED & DOUGHERTY.

U. S. Ship Vincennes, Simoda, May 20, 1855.

Sir: I have received from the American citizens, temporarily residing in Simoda, the correspondence which has taken place between your Excellency and them. I have not been instructed by my Government in relation to them, I can therefore only express my own views of their case. The powers with which my Government has clothed me makes it necessary for me to do this.

It is very plain to me, and I presume it will also be plain to your Excellency, that the treaty with the United States was a *grave paper, involving important* facts. By this treaty the Government of Japan acknowledged that it was willing to draw into closer union the bonds of peace which united them to the United States.

Treaties are agreements between nations. A treaty is law between equals, and neither party can construe it against the consent of the other. Should there be a difference between the United States and your Government, it must be settled by the Japanese sending a minister plenipotentiary to the United States, or the United States sending one to Japan. The meaning being then agreed upon by both parties, both will aid in carrying it out.

Article fourth of the treaty of Kanagawa is this: "Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws."

Article fifth: "Shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodadi shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are in Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they

within the limits of seven ri (or miles) from a ... the harbor of Simoda, marked on the ... appended, and will be free to go where they please at Hakodadi, within limits to be defined after the visit of the American squadron to that place.

The treaty expressly mentions "citizens of the United States temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodadi," and provides for their safety and for their accommodation.

It remains to find out the meaning of "temporarily living." It is the custom in America and Europe for the citizens of one country to travel freely into other lands; they carry passports, which are papers, declaring who they are, these passports also request all Magistrates, Governors and Governments before whom they may come, to give them aid and protection in their lawful acts.

When the people are apprehended for crimes or illegal deeds, they write to their Consul or Ambassador, who takes care that they are properly tried by legal tribunals; if guilty, they are punished by the laws, and if innocent, they are acquitted and free from all harm or ill-treatment or restraint.

These people, traveling for pleasure, or for learning, or for mercantile business, reside temporarily where they choose. They hire houses, or build them, or live at inns. Students from one country go to England, or to France, or to Germany, and study as many years as they like. Some study the laws, some study medicine, some surgery, some history, some literature. We have thus a knowledge of all countries, of all laws, of all literature, of all science. Some go abroad to study mechanic arts, some to study warfare, some to study the arts of peace. All these men, having resided temporarily abroad, bring to their country valuable information. In the same manner we impart our knowledge as freely as we seek it.

Foreign citizens may have a temporary residence in our country as long as they please. So our citizens live temporarily in other countries as long as they please.

We have laws by which foreign citizens may become naturalized. It offers them advantages should they wish to remain in our country, but after naturalization they are no longer temporary residents, and cannot claim the interposition of their former Governments. They become Americans by naturalization.

Our citizens temporarily living in Mexico, and carrying on trade there, or living quietly for their pleasure, were unjustly treated; for a long time we endeavored to obtain what the treaty allowed. The Mexican Government refused to listen to our remonstrances,—many cases occurred. At last, after fruitless attempts to obtain justice, we made war; took all their fortresses which opposed us; took their capital, the city of Mexico, and overran their country. The Mexicans supposed we would suffer them to ill-treat our temporary citizens; and thought because we were a very peaceable people that we would not punish them. Having overcome them we made peace.

The temporary residence mentioned in the treaty of Kanagawa, had reference, I think, on the part of the Government of the United States to temporary residence in Hakodadi and Simoda, such as exists elsewhere, with liberty to move within certain specified limits, and with the right to buy through the Government what they needed—and amenable only to just laws, but if the Government of Japan does not so understand it, their understanding is a fair subject of deliberation, and I am sure that from the high opinion which my Government has of the justice and friendship and kindness of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, his interpretation will receive the President's most earnest attention.

Now, it seems that the American gentlemen here have come to Japan upon a fair interpretation of the treaty as understood in the United States, and they have not willfully done any wrong. I think that they have done what the treaty meant to allow them to do. The Japanese Government has a perfect right to think differently, but there are two parties to the treaty; two equal Governments have made the law. When the Governments have agreed as to the interpretation, it will then be plain what should be done. But now the United States cannot carry them away, until the Japanese Government consents—and the Japanese cannot send them away until it is agreed what the treaty means by temporary residents. Because both Governments are concerned, the matter is too high for either Government alone. The Americans alone cannot interpret the treaty—neither can the Japanese alone. The Japanese Government can remonstrate with the American Government;—by remonstrance, I mean that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan may write to the President of the United States; or the Japanese highest officer for foreign affairs may write to the American Secretary of State, (who is our highest officer for foreign affairs;)—or his Excellency the Governor of Simoda may write to the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and say he writes by order of his Government.

When an officer has an opportunity of learning the opinion of his Government, he cannot write his own views, or if he does, it will not be regarded. But an officer like myself, who is so far away from his country, must write his own opinions, because he cannot receive orders upon the sudden things which happen:—I am required by my Government to do this.

In suffering these Americans to reside temporarily in Simoda or Hakodadi, it is plain that the Japanese Government cannot receive any harm. The people are too few; and if the Japanese Government remonstrates, then it cannot be brought into a precedent, because the Japanese Government says that it does not understand the treaty as we understand it, and they wish to have the meaning settled. After knowing the meaning, then can the Japanese send them away, if it is so decided.

When a treaty gives a thing, it gives everything which is necessary to the enjoyment of the thing given. If a person may live in a place, it is plain he must have a right to sleep and to eat; he must have a house, and provisions, and fuel. Thus, a permission to live at Simoda and Hakodadi must give all the means of living. If a permission has any meaning, it intends protection and permission to reside in houses and to buy food.

I think the wise way would be for the Governors of Simoda and Hakodadi to be patient, and to avoid rash deeds. The American Government is just and peaceable, and honorable as well as strong. Let them remonstrate in the name of their Government. I will send their paper to my Government, and the matter will be settled by the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States. The Governors will avoid breaking the treaty before it is understood, and friendship will grow stronger and stronger.

If American vessels go to Simoda and Hakodadi, it is plain that they must have the things necessary for them, such as the Japanese do not use and cannot supply: chain cables and iron anchors, such as our large ships employ, are not made in Japan, and therefore the Japanese cannot supply them; cordage and salt provisions and bread, and tar, with many other things, are necessary to American vessels.

Let these Americans live quietly here or go to Hakodadi; let them do everything, which Americans think is in the treaty, remonstrate with the American Government, it will be time enough to get angry, and do things by force, after the remonstrance fails to receive attention. That the Americans thought they were right, is proved by their bringing their wives and children. They would not have brought them had they contemplated breaking the laws.

I am required by the Government of the United States to write to them everything which I do; to send copies of every writing which I may receive, and to report all my acts. By this time, I think the President of the United States knows of my letter to the Honorable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Empire of Japan, for I sent it from Hong Kong before I came to Simoda. This letter, which I now write, is too important to be neglected. I shall send a copy of it from Hakodadi, and also a copy of the correspondence, which the American gentlemen, temporarily residing in Japan, had the honor of holding with your Excellency.

My position and my necessity of reporting all I do, makes me careful in my acts, and scrupulous in what I write. What I have said is worthy of your Excellency's serious attention. I beg your Excellency to receive the assurance of my highest respect, and to believe me,

Sincerely your friend,
(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding United States Surveying Expedition to the North Pacific Ocean.
To His Excellency the Governor of Simoda.

SIMODA, May 20, 1855.
To His Excellency the Governor of Hakodadi:

We have the honor to communicate with you, through Commodore RODGERS, commanding the United States Surveying Expedition, and who visits your place to meet a part of his squadron, and also to survey and make a chart of your harbor. We are merchants on our way to your place, to make a temporary residence there, in order that we may receive and supply a certain number of our ships that are daily expected there. The supplies we intend to furnish are necessary, and cannot be furnished by the Japanese, for they have them not—such as chains and anchors, pork and beef, sails, tar and cordage, and ship chandlery generally. We have our families with us, and shall require or want a house for them to live in, and also a building to store our goods, for which we expect to pay a reasonable compensation or sum of money. We have been living here (at Simoda) for the past three months, awaiting the return of our vessel to take us to your place. When it returns, (and we expect it every day,) we shall leave this place for Hakodadi. On our arrival there, we trust your Excellency, in the absence of hotels and inns, will have selected a suitable place for our families to reside, and also to store our goods. Suffer us also to ask of your Honor to inform any of our ships which may arrive there before us that we are at this place, and expect soon to be at Hakodadi. Enclosed please find our card, stating our location, our business, our names, references, etc. We have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

REED & DOUGHERTY.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, HAKODADI, June 19, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: The Governor of Hakodadi has replied to my application for permission for you to reside on shore. In accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Kanagawa, that the "temporary," used in the treaty means a short time—he thinks five or seven days, or at the utmost a few months. Unless I will consent to his definition, by asking for some short definite period, after which, you may sleep on shore a single night. I have replied that I dare not define temporary residence in other than the usual manner; that the two Governments, in their wisdom, preferred to give permission to "live temporarily" in Hakodadi; I would not so circumscribe the meaning of the treaty. I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining permission for any of you except Mr. REED and family, to live for a few months in Hakodadi. But I must say how long you may remain. After the time expires, the Japanese will consider that you commence to live permanently. Permanent residence is not in the treaty, they will then have a right to send you away. I have been officially informed of the fact, and I therefore say to you officially, that the Government of Japan will not suffer you to sleep a single night on shore, while I persist in claiming temporary residence to mean an indefinite period of time, to be computed by the Government. If, as is probable, you ask for permission to stay a few days, it will be granted. You will be sent away when the time expires for which they have granted the indulgence.

I do not consider that the refusal would be any more positive were you brought from shore by the police. No American citizen is expected to contend personally against a nation. Our country espouses our just quarrels. If the Government of the United States decides that the treaty has been broken to your prejudice, I believe it will demand the proper redress for you. Should the Government decide that the Japanese are right, your coming here was rash.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Surveying Expedition to North Pacific Ocean, &c.
To Messrs. W. C. REED and family, T. T. DOUGHERTY, EDWARD A. EDGERTON, HORACE W. PEABODY, WM. E. BIDLEMAN.

HAKODADI, June 19, 1855.

SIR: Having placed in your possession the correspondence had between ourselves and the Japanese authorities at Simoda, and also informed you of our intention to remove from that place soon, and establish ourselves at Hakodadi, we placed ourselves under your protection, and have relied upon your superior judgment and tact in gaining a residence for us here. In the correspondence received this day from you upon this subject we learn that upon no condition whatever are we to be permitted to reside on shore, and we must therefore abide your better judgment and leave without making an effort within ourselves so to do, or without, by actually trying to go on shore, and thereby tempting the Japanese to use violence to our family and ourselves.

Your statement, corroborated by Captain STEVENS, and also by the oath of Mr. LUDOLPH, your interpreter in the matter, cannot fail to convince our Government of the proper means used to obtain a residence here under the fourth (4th) and fifth (5th) article of the treaty of Kanagawa, and of their utter refusal to carry out the provisions of said articles.

Now, therefore, having placed ourselves under your direction, and as American citizens relying upon our flag's protection, we submit to your decision without making further personal efforts to land. But while we submit to this indignity, this most humiliating and degrading thwart of the Japanese Government, this bar to our commercial transactions, to carry out which we have invested all our resources—have periled the lives of our family, and suffered many inconveniences—and failing, may incur damages far beyond our means to liquidate.

Therefore, we do solemnly protest against the action of the Japanese Government and their right to refuse us a quiet temporary residence on their shores, and of embarrassing our transactions, and will hold our Government responsible for all damages arising from this refusal, and claim this to be to all intents and purposes our protest against the Japanese Government reserving to ourselves the right of extending this protest at any future time and place. We have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

REED & DOUGHERTY.
To JOHN RODGERS, Commanding U. S. Surveying Expedition to North Pacific Ocean, etc.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, HAKODADI, June 25, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I am afraid that my intervention in behalf of the American citizens who came here to reside temporarily under the treaty of Kanagawa may at first appear lukewarm. The Governors of this place and of Simoda are mere agents, and do not, I am sure, act upon their own responsibility. To have effected my wishes, I should have been obliged to go to Jedo, and to appeal to the fears of the Emperor. It was not admissible for any mere casual man-of-war to expound without instructions, an interpretation of a formal treaty, at the cannon's mouth. The question which you have raised is one affecting vitally the policy of the two nations. I have no instruction from the Government. I think it would be easy to take Hakodadi with the forces at my command; but they were not confided for such a purpose, except to redress personal ill-treatment of my countrymen.

I have told the Government of the city, that I should send armed men on shore if certain rudenesses, which were personal wrongs, were persisted in; but the interpretation of the treaty belongs to the Governments. This is a public wrong, not merely a private one. I think you have been ill-treated; and through you, and to your loss, has been shown that valuable results may not be expected from the treaty. Wood, water and shelter for ships are all that we may hope from the Japanese reading of it. I am American enough to think, that in referring your case to the Government of the United States, I confide you to safe hands. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Surveying Expedition to the North Pacific Ocean.
To the American Citizens in Hakodadi.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

We have Hong Kong dates to July 11, though not so late as telegraphic advices received *via* Europe. They furnish us with details of news not previously published.

Russian Privateers.

The Hong Kong *Register* mentions a report of two Russian privateers, supposed to have been American clippers purchased in California, having been seen off that port. The news has not yet got beyond a report.

French and English Ships-of-War.

The English frigate *Nankin* reached Hong Kong July 7, ten days from Singapore. The *Nankin* is said to be a splendid new frigate, intended to reinforce the China fleet. On the 26th of June, the French frigate *Virginie*, with the new French Admiral, GUERIN, on board, sailed from Singapore for China. Admiral GUERIN relieves Admiral LA GUERRE as Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in China and the East Indies.

Accident to the Powhatan.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan* left Whampoa in a great hurry the other day, says the Hong Kong *Gazette*, for the purpose of proceeding to Fuhchow, where matters have looked curious lately. When within three or four miles of this anchorage, the rod of the air pump of the starboard engine broke and drove the bucket through the bottom of the pump; the disarrangement of the machinery consequent on the accident damaging the connecting rod, air pump beams, and rock shaft so badly that not less than a couple of months will be required for repairs. The accident has been an unfortunate one for Captain MCCLUNEY, whose perquisite on treasure up would have been a large sum.

Successes of the Revolutionists.

The Pekin journals received since last dispatch hence, report unfavorably of the patriot cause in the north of China. We have no means, says the Hong-Kong *Gazette*, of ratifying these reports. We can only depend on the truth of war advices in that journal, when the reverse of success is admitted by the editor. In that case we may safely estimate such reverse at about a tithe of its reality—reverses would never be reported but for their glaring extent. Report of Imperial success must be measured by the same standard. One thing is worthy of remark, that for many months not a word has been published at Pekin of the aspect of affairs in the South. Let us see, now that matters have varied somewhat, whether equal silence will be maintained. The amount of bloodshed at Canton during the last month has been sickening. When Shaouking, the second city of the province, was vacated without fighting a short time ago, a number of the inhabitants thought mercy would be shown to them if they gave themselves up. With equal reason might forbearance have been expected from the hungry wolf—they were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred; as many as ten thousand, it is said, being confined in the city at one time. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination, so called, arrived, eye witnesses tell of the utmost callousness being exhibited; the condemned getting into the execution basket with even apparent satisfaction.

At the rate of seven and eight hundred a day for some time, the whole ten thousand, and thousands more, were soon got rid of. Several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces—lingering dying. From the careless way in which the bodies are interred in heaps at the eastward of the city, and the disgusting stench in the vicinity of the execution ground, it will not surprise us to hear of a plague carrying off its victims by thousands. Extending to the foreign factories, that vacation which prudence dictated when the Rebels invested the city, will then become matter of necessity. We would commend this matter to the attention of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary here. We do not write for the purpose of frightening—we but report facts—the public must draw their own inferences.

Tea.

From the circular of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, says the Hong-Kong *Gazette*, we learn that several more chops of last season's Congou and other teas have arrived; the Congus (Conams) are considerably injured by their long detention in transit. "No teas, the growth of the present season, have arrived as yet," says the Secretary, "and it would now *appear extremely doubtful if we shall receive any at all.*" In Canton, imports (excluding rice) of the value of about a lakh and a half of dollars, has changed hands during past month, two-thirds of which amount may be noted for cotton, cotton piece-goods, and American drills.

The *North China Herald* tells of an export from Shanghai to the end of June, of full 26,000,000 pounds of tea more than was exported to Great Britain and the United States for a similar period the year before. From Canton, we have to tell of 49,500,000 pounds less exported to those parts for the year ending with June; say 37,500,000 of pounds this year, against 76,000,000 of the year previous—being more than a half of short export. So much for the result of opinions put forth by local cotemporaries as regarded the prospective magnitude of the insurrection last year, and its problematical effect on trade. Silk shipments from Canton to Great Britain between 30th of June, 1854, and 1st of July, 1855, have been about one-sixth less than they were the year previous.

☞ The Treasurer of the Mass. Medical Society, announced, at the last meeting, that he had received the sum of *one hundred dollars* from a member of the Society, for a prize for 1857, on conditions similar to those of 1856—on the following theme:—"We would regard every approach towards the rational and successful prevention and management of disease, without the necessity of drugs, to be an advance in favor of humanity and scientific medicine."

The Great Speech of Wm. H. Seward, at the Republican Demonstration in Albany.

The following is the conclusion of Hon. W. H. SEWARD's speech at the Republican meeting in Albany, which did not reach the City in time for our Saturday's morning edition.

The success of the privileged class in securing to themselves immediate possession of Missouri and Arkansas in exchange for the inconsiderable interest of the unprivileged class in the remainder of the Louisiana purchase, stimulated them to move for new national purchases of domain, which might yield them further acquisitions. Spain was unable to retain longer the slaveholding provinces of East Florida and West Florida which lay adjacent to the Slave States. They fell to the United States by an easy purchase, and the privileged class with due diligence procured their organization as a State and its admission into the Union. The spell of Territorial aggrandizement had fallen on the United States of America, and simultaneously the spell of dissolution had fallen on the United States of Mexico. The privileged class on our side of the border entered Texas, established Slavery there in violation of Mexican laws, detached that Territory from Mexico, and organized it as an Independent Sovereign State. Texas, thus independent and sovereign, sought annexation to the United States. In the very hour when the virtue of a sufficient number of the unprivileged classes was giving way to effect a constitutional annexation of Texas, the President of the United States, with a Senate not less subservient to the privileged class, executed a *coup d'etat* by which that State unlawfully, and in defiance of all precedent, came into the Union under a covenant stipulating that four new Slave States might be created out of its territory and admitted as Slave States, while, by a solemn mockery, an inconsiderable fragment that lay north of 36° 30' was ostentatiously dedicated to freedom. There remained no other new territory within the United States, and so by this strange partition of Texas there was a third final settlement of the pretensions of the privileged class; and it was acquiesced in by the unprivileged class who thought themselves secure in the old northwest territory by the Ordinance of 1787, and equally safe in Kansas and Nebraska by the Missouri Compromise.

The public repose that followed the annexation of Texas was of short duration. Mexico resented that offence. A war ensued and terminated in the transfer of the entire northern portions of Mexico to the United States. The Mexican municipal laws forbade Slavery everywhere, and the new possessions were under that law. Not a whit the less for that reason did the privileged class demand either an equal partition, or that the whole should be opened to their colonization with Slaves. The House of Representatives resisted those pretensions, as it had resisted similar ones before; but the Senate seconded the privileged class with its accustomed zeal. So Congress was divided and failed to organize civil Governments for the newly acquired Mexican Territories, and they were left under martial law. The question raised by the privileged class went down to the electors. The people promptly filled the House of Representatives with a majority sternly opposed to the extension of Slavery, the breadth of a single square mile. They increased the force of the unprivileged class in the Senate, while they called to the Presidency General TAYLOR, who, although himself a slaveholder, was committed to non-intervention on the question in Congress and to execute faithfully whatever Constitutional laws Congress should adopt. Under these circumstances California and New-Mexico, youthful communities, practically free from Slavery and uncorrupted by the seductions of the privileged class or of its political organs, hastened to establish Constitutions and apply for admission as Free States, while the eccentric population of Deseret, indulging latitudinarian principles equally in matters of religion and politics prayed to be received into the Union as a State or as a Territory, and with or without Slavery, as Congress should prescribe. The privileged class remonstrated, and a seditious movement was organized in their behalf in the Slaveholding States to overawe Congress if possible, and to inaugurate revolution if their menaces failed. You all know well the way of that *memorable controversy. How eminent men yielded to the* menaces without waiting for the revolution, and projected and tendered to the privileged class a new compromise, modeling after the already time-honored Compromise of 1820. You all know how firmly, notwithstanding this defection of leaders, honored and beloved, the House of Representatives and even the Senate repelled the Compromise, and how firmly the unprivileged class of freemen throughout the Union demanded the unqualified and unconditional admission of California into the Union, and refused to allot any further territories to the privileged class for the extension of the system of human bondage. You all remember, too, how in a critical hour the President sickened and died, and how the hearts of Congress and of all the people sorrowed at his grave, and thenceforward all was lost. You remember how the provisional successor of that lamented President, with ominous haste, accepted the resignation of his Cabinet and committed the seals to a new one, pledged like himself to the adoption of the Compromise, which the people had condemned, and how, at last, after a painful struggle, its adoption was effected. I think, also, that you have not thus soon forgotten the terms of that Compromise, the fourth final and everlasting settlement of the conflict between the privileged and the unprivileged classes of this Republic. You have not forgotten how the ordinance of 1787, which excluded Slavery from the region northwest of the Ohio, was left to stand as an institution too sacred to be even questioned. How the Missouri Compromise which extended that ordinance across the Mississippi, and over all Kansas and Nebraska, was made at once the authority, precedent and formula of the new Compromise, and even declared to be an irrepealable law forever. How California, which refused to become a Slave State, was grudgingly admitted into the Union as a Free one. How the hateful and detestable slave auctions were banished from the eaves of the Capitol, quite across to the opposite bank of the Potomac River. And how in consideration of these magnanimous and vast concessions made by the privileged class, it was stipulated, that Slavery should be continued in the District of Columbia as long as the privileged class should require its continuance. New-Mexico, with her Free Constitution, was superciliously remanded to her native mountains, while, without a hearing, her ancient and free Territory was dismembered, and its fairest part transferred to Texas, with the addition of ten millions of dollars, to win its acceptance by that defiant privileged State, you remember how it was solemnly stipulated that Utah and New-Mexico, if the slaveholders could corrupt them, should come into the Union, in due time, Slaveholding States; and, finally, how the privileged class, so highly offended and exasperated, were brought to accept this compromise on their part, by a reënactment of the then obsolete Fugitive Slave law of 1793, with the addition of the revolting features of an attempted suspension of the habeas corpus, an absolute prohibition of the trial by Jury, an effective repeal of vital rules of procedure and evidence, and the substitution of Commissioners in place of Courts of Justice in derogation of the Constitution. You all remember how laboriously and ostentatiously this Compromise was associated with the time-honored forms and solemnities of the Missouri Compromise. How it was declared not the result of mere ordinary legislation, but a contract with mutual equivalents by the privileged with the unprivileged classes, irrepealable and even unamendable without perfidy, and even treason against the Constitution and the Union. You all remember how, notwithstanding your protests and mine, it was urgently, violently, clamorously ratified and confirmed, as a full, fair, and final and perpetual adjustment by the two great political conventions of the country, representing the whole people of the United States, and at Baltimore in 1852; and how the heroic and generous SCOTT was rejected to bring into the Presidency one who might more safely be trusted to defend and preserve and establish it forever.

Nevertheless scarcely one year had elapsed before the privileged class, using some of our own representatives as their instruments, broke up not only this Compromise of 1850, but even the Compromise of 1820, and the Ordinance of 1787, and obtained the declaration of Congress that all these settlements so far as they were adverse to the privileged class, were unconstitutional usurpations of legislative power.

I do not stop to stigmatize or even to characterize these aggressions. Of what use would it be to charge perfidy, when the losses we deplore have resulted from our own imbecility and cowardice. I do not dwell as others so often and so justly do upon the atrocious usurpation of the government of Kansas by the slaveholders of Missouri, nor even on the barbarous and tyrannical code which they have established to stifle freedom in that Territory, nor even yet on the fraudulent and nefarious connivance of the President with the usurpers. Nor will I draw into this picture, already too darkly shaded, the personal humiliations which daily come home to yourselves in the conduct of your own affairs. You are commanded by an unconstitutional law of Congress to seize and deliver up to the members of that privileged class their fugitive Slaves, under pain of imprisonment, and forfeiture of your estates. You may not interpose between the armed Slaveholder and the wounded Slave, to prevent his being murdered, without coming under arrest for treason, nor may you cover his naked and lacerated limbs except by stealth. You have fought twenty years, and with but partial success, for the constitutional right to lay your remonstrances on the table of Congress. You may not tell the freed Slave who reaches your borders that he is free, without being seized by a Federal Court, and condemned, without a trial, or even an accusation; to an imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and without limitation of sentence. Your representatives in either House of Congress must speak with bated breath and humbled countenance in presence of the representatives of the privileged class, lest justice be denied to your old soldiers when they claim their pensions, or to your laborers when they claim the performance of their contracts with the Government. The President of the United States is reduced to the position of a deputy of the privileged class, emptying the treasury and marshaling battalions and ships of war to dragoon you into the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law on the one hand, while he removes Governors and Judges at their command who attempt to maintain lawful and constitutional resistance against them in the Territory of Kansas. The Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, are safe men whom the privileged class can trust in every case. The care of the Judiciary of the Territories, and even of the Foreign Relations, is intrusted in either House to assured supporters of that class. Protection is denied to your wool while it is freely given to the Slaveholders' sugar. Millions of acres of the public domain are freely given to Alabama for railroads and even as gratuities, while not a dollar can be obtained to remove the rocks of Hellgate and the sands of the Overslaugh, or the bars in Lake St. Clair, or in the mouths of your Lake Harbors. Canada, lying all along your northern borders, must not even be looked upon lest you may lust after it, while millions upon millions are lavished in war and diplomacy to annex the tropical regions over Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Mexico, Cuba and Central America. Your liberty of speech, where is it? You may not, without fierce rebuke, speak of Despotism in foreign lands, lest the Slave overhear you on the plantations of the privileged class, or the foreign Despot ... for your unavailing sympathy. The National flag, the emblem of Universal Liberty, covers cargoes of Slaves not only in your own view, but demands defence over them in foreign ports. Judges of the United States Courts, acting under the protection of the President and the Senate, charge Grand Juries in advance of any question, that obnoxious and unequal Federal laws are constitutional and obligatory; they give counsel to legislative bodies how to frame laws which they will sustain, instead of waiting to review those laws when enacted. They even convert the Writ of Freedom to an engine of slavery, and they pervert the power of punishing irregularities committed in their presence into the machinery of a tyranny as odious as that of the Star Chamber. The privileged class in Virginia imprison your seamen in their ports in retaliation for the independence of your Executive authorities; and you are already in a doubtful struggle for the right to exclude the traffic of slaves from your own borders.

I will only ask, in concluding this humiliating rehearsal, whether there is not in this privileged country a privileged class; whether it does not stand on an enduring foundation; whether it is not growing stronger and stronger, while the unprivileged class grows weaker and weaker; whether its further growth and extent would not be not merely detrimental but dangerous; and whether there is any hope to arrest that growth and extension hereafter, if the attempt shall not be made now?

The change that has become at last so necessary is as easy to be made as it is necessary. The whole number of Slaveholders is only 350,000, one hundredth part of the entire population of the country. If you add their parents, children, immediate relatives and dependents, they are two millions—one fifteenth part of the American People. Slavery is not and never can be perpetual. It will be overthrown either peacefully and lawfully under this Constitution, or it will work the subversion of the Constitution together with its own overthrow. Then the Slaveholders would perish in the struggle. The change can now be made without violence, and by the agency of the ballot box. The temper of the nation is just, liberal, forbearing. It will contribute any money and endure any sacrifices to effect this great and important change—indeed it is half made already. The House of Representatives is already yours, as it always must be when you choose to have it. The Senate of the United States is equally within your power if you only will persistently, for two years, to have it. Notwithstanding all the wrong that has been done, not another Slave State can now come into the Union. Make only one year's constant, decisive effort, and you can determine what States shall be admitted.

The evil exists because the evil has become intolerable, and the necessity of a remedy is universally acknowledged. What then is wanted? Organization! Organization! Nothing but Organization.

Shall we organize? Why not? Can we maintain the revolution so auspiciously begun without organization? Certainly not. Are you apprehensive of failure because the revolution is not everywhere and at all times equally successful? Was there ever a revolution that was equally successful at all times and everywhere? Certainly not. Do you say that you cannot abolish Slavery in the privileged States? We have no need, no purpose, no constitutional power, no duty to do so. Providence has devolved that duty on others, and the organic law leaves it wisely to them. We have power to avert the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the Union, and that is enough. Do you doubt that power? Did not the statesmen of 1787 know the bounds of constitutional power? Somebody has municipal power on the unorganized Territories in the Union. Who is it? It is not any foreign State, it is not any of the American States, it is not the people in the Territories, it is the Congress of the whole United States and their power there is supreme. Are you afraid that the privileged class will not submit? The privileged class are human and they are wise. They know just as well how to submit to just authority firmly and constitutionally exercised as they do how to extort unequal concessions by terror from timid men. *Can the privileged class live without a Union any better than you can?* They would not remain and wrangle with you an hour if they could do so. Can they ever hope to obtain another Union so favorable to them as this one, if this should be overthrown? Will they destroy themselves that they may simply do harm to you? Did ever any privileged class commit such an absurd suicide as this? Are you alone the keepers of the Union? Have not the privileged class interests as great to maintain in the Union, and are their obligations to maintain it different from your own?

How shall we organize? The evil is a national one. The power and the influence and the organization of the privileged class pervade all parts of the Union. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It is stronger to-day on the Bay of San Francisco, surrounded by freemen, than it is on Chesapeake Bay surrounded by slaves. It is not a sectional but a national contest on which we have entered. Our organization, therefore, must be a national one. The means of success are national. We must restore the demoralized virtue of the Nation. We must restore the principle of equality among the members of the State—the principle of the sacredness of the absolute and inherent Rights of Man. We want, then, an organization open to all classes of men and that excludes none.

We want a bold, out-spoken, free-spoken organization, one that openly proclaims its principles, its purposes and its objects—in fear of God and not of man—like that army which CROMWELL led, that established the Commonwealth of England. This is the organization we want.

It is best to take an existing organization that answers to these conditions if we can find one; if we cannot find one such, we must create one. Let us try existing parties by this test. Shall we take the Know-Nothing Party, or the American Party, as it now more ambitiously names itself? It is a purely sectional organization. In the privileged States it scouts the principle of the equality of man, and justifies the unbounded claim of the privileged class. In the unprivileged States it stifles its voice and suppresses your own free speech, least it may be overheard beyond the Potomac. In the privileged States it justifies all the wrongs committed against you. In the unprivileged States it affects to condemn them, but protests they shall be redressed. I speak not now of its false and prevaricating rituals, its unlawful and unchristian oaths, its clandestine Councils and its dark conspiracies, its mobs and its murders, proscribing and slaying men for their consciences' sake, and for the sake of their nativity. I have spoken of them often enough and freely enough heretofore. I say now only that all these, equally unfit this so-called American Party for any national duty, and qualify it to be, what it has thus far been, an auxiliary Swiss Corps, engaging the friends of freedom in premature skirmishes at one time, and decoying them into ambushes prepared by their enemies at another. Let it pass by.

Shall we unite ourselves to the Democratic Party? If so, to which section or faction? The Hards, who are so stern in defending the aggressions of the privileged class, and in rebuking the Administration through whose agency they are committed? Or the Softs that protest against these aggressions, while they sustain and invigorate that Administration? Shall we suppose the Democratic Party re-united and consolidated? What is it then but the same party which has led in the commission of all these aggressions, save one, and which urged, counselled and co-operated in that, and claims, exclusively, the political benefits resulting from it? Let the Democratic Party pass.

Shall we report ourselves to the Whig Party? Where is it? Gentle Shepherds, tell me where? Four years ago it was a strong and vigorous party, honorable for energy, noble achievements, and still more for noble enterprises. In 1852 it was invited and consolidated, and moved by panic and fears to emulate the Democratic Party in its practiced subserviency to the privileged class, and it yielded in spite of your remonstrances and mine. The privileged class who have debauched it, abandoned it, because they knew that it could not vie with its rival in the humiliating service it proffered them, and now there is neither Whig Party nor Whig south of the Potomac.

How is it in the unprivileged States? Out of New-York, the lovers of freedom, disgusted, with its prostitution, forsook it and marched into any and every other organization. We have maintained it here, and in its purity, until the aiders and abettors of the privileged classes, in retaliation, have wounded it on all sides, and it is now manifestly no longer able to maintain and carry forward, alone and unaided, the great revolution that it inaugurated. He is unfit for a statesman, although he may be a patriot, who will cling even to an honored and faithful association, when it is reduced so low in strength and numbers as to be entirely ineffectual, amid the contests of great parties by which republics are saved. Any party, when reduced so low, must ultimately dwindle and dwarf into a mere faction. Let then the Whig Party pass. It committed a grievous fault, and grievously hath it answered it. Let it march out of the field, therefore, with all the honors.

The principle of true Democrats and the principles of true Whigs remain throughout all changes of parties and of men, and so far as they are sound, they are necessarily the same. Such true Democrats and true Whigs are now ready to unite on those sound principles common to both. Neither of these two classes can or ought to insist on forcing a defective organization, with a stained banner, upon the other. The Republican Organization has sagaciously seen this, and magnanimously laid a new, sound and liberal platform, broad enough for both classes to stand upon. Its principles are equal and exact justice; its speech open, decided and frank. Its banner is untorn in former battles and unsullied by past errors. That is the party for us. I do not know that it will always, or even long, preserve its courage, its moderation, and its consistency. If it shall do so, it will rescue and save the country. If it, too, shall become unfaithful, as all preceding parties have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and will give place to another, truer and better one.

So long as the Republican Party shall be firm and faithful to the Constitution, the Union and the Rights of Man, I shall serve it, with the reservation of personal independence, which is my birth right, but at the same time with the zeal and devotion that patriotism allows and enjoins. I do not know, and personally I do not greatly care, that it shall work out its great ends this year or the next, or in my lifetime; because I know that those ends are ultimately sure, and that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations sure and lasting. I have not thus far lived for personal ends or temporary fame, and I shall not begin so late to live or labor for them. I have hoped that I might leave my country somewhat worthier of a loftier destiny, and the rights of human nature somewhat safer. A reasonable ambition must always be satisfied with sincere and practical endeavors. If among those who shall come after us there shall be any curious inquirer who shall fall upon a name so obscure as mine, he shall be obliged to confess that however unsuccessfully I labored for generous ends, yet that I nevertheless was faithful.

INDUSTRY.

Another Glance at the Fair.

The wheels begin to run glibly, the joints to work smoothly, the paint to dry, and the oil spots to disappear at the Crystal Palace. After the lapse of a day or two more, the Fair will be in presentable shape. Enthusiastic admirers have thus far been very few, for the simple reason that there was little to call up enthusiasm. Dirty workmen have jostled elegantly dressed women in an unpleasant fashion; machinists in a hurry have let fall heavy bars of iron on your toes; your best garment has been spoiled by the leakage from the shafting. Many disagreeable things have happened, and not the least of them was the fact that the Managers will persist in opening their Exhibitions too soon. It is quite impossible to arrive at any distinct idea of the contents of an immense deal box, if there is no indication that it was made to open. Form and comeliness have been of slow growth; but the Fair now really begins to show up handsomely. We find a number of articles on exhibition which deserve mention.

The spacious area of the Palace is better adapted to the display of goods than Castle Garden ever was, even after its enlargement. The form of the building permits a suitable classification of articles entered, and there is no excuse for delay, upon the plea that space cannot be procured. The North Nave is given up this year to the Dry Goods department, in which the contributions are more meagre than usual. Some cloths of excellent quality are exhibited. Prints are few in quantity, but good in texture. Linens are quite deficient; and the fact is remarkable from the fact that these Fairs have lately been famous for displays of this fabric; exhibitors having been incited to active competition by the Linen Premiums established some years since.

The department of Machinery is coming gradually into play. The motive power was up and ready some days ago, but the machines are only partially erected.—Screws, bolts, wrenches, wheels, levers, cranks and off-cranks render locomotion in the Machine Arcade a tolerably perilous undertaking. We note two or three articles of utility, which will be likely to attract the attention of visitors.

GAS ENGINE.

A Gas Engine, of twenty-five horse power, promises to be attractive. It is the first machine of the kind that has been exhibited, but is not yet in operation. The inventor is a Philadelphia physician, and this engine is his first public experiment; a smaller one has been used, and appears to have succeeded sufficiently well to justify a more serious undertaking. It is known on the catalogue as the Ignition Engine; the name being descriptive of a peculiar method of igniting or firing mixed gases in the cylinder. The invention dates back to the year 1838, when a small engine was constructed that did not work well till 1841. In 1843, having been further improved, it was privately exhibited in New-York and Philadelphia. The principle is simple; the fuel is used in a gaseous state in the cylinder; separate heaters, furnaces and smokepipes are dispensed with; a mixture of explosive gases, when expanded by ignition, produces a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch; and the whole force of the expansion is claimed to be available. The general arrangements and exterior resemble those of the ordinary steam engine. The igniting apparatus consists of a metal cylindrical box with a shoulder, passing by a screw into the cylinder; a second piece of metal enters the first piece, and this is entered by a third, which latter instrument is the *igniter,—a hollow, thimble-shaped iron casting,* 2½ inches long, 1 inch internal diameter and 1-16 inch in thickness. A blowpipe is admitted through the top of the igniter. All these pipes are terminal of a tube which brings the mixed air and gas from a reservoir, supplied first by an air pump, and afterward by the engine itself. This machine is novel, and will attract attention, because it points to a new application of motive power, bearing no very distant relation to the principle so earnestly insisted upon by Captain ERICSSON.

A DELICATE SCALE.

The display of scales, platforms and balances, is remarkably good. There is a large Hay Scale, capable of weighing loads of twelve thousand pounds, which was turned in our presence by the weight of a watch. The adjustment was perfect. The same parties exhibit a tiny scale, which weighs down to the *thousandth part of an ounce.* It is of very delicate workmanship, is enclosed in a glass case, and can hardly be made to adjust itself evenly, because of its susceptibility to the jar of the building. The next peculiar style of scale is one fitted for rolling-mills, with an iron platform; and there is, besides these, another style with a movable platform, which is worked by a lever.

SEWING MACHINES, &C.

The display of Sewing Machines is something astonishing. One throws the needle back and forth in alarming proximity to the fingers of the operator, but it does its work handsomely. The old styles are there in full figure, worked inside a small enclosure by the nimble hand and foot of damsels, at whom the young men stare pertinaciously, much more than they do at the machines.

The domestic man will at once buy his wife one of the new flat-irons heated by an alcohol lamp inside. It is a simple contrivance, though rather expensive, costing $3.

The careful and domestic man will please himself by examining a new Rotary Lock, opened by a small, flat key, but hard to get open without a key. The key is so contrived that its carriage on a ring with any bunch is the sensible fashion of disposing of it. The lock is opened by pressure only. The price is $6.

THE FINE ARTS.

There is one execrable thing in the Picture Gallery, a show of gaudy bills fit only for placarding stone walls.

Next to this, contrasted very forcibly, is an exhibition of Photographs, the finest that has been put on exhibition for many a day. One face, a lady, is of brilliant beauty. GURNEY and ROOT vie with each other in this department. The latter exhibits the portrait of Sir CHARLES GREY, and the former a life-size photograph of Miss ELOISE BRIDGES. A case of small daguerreotypes represents a crowd of Newsboys, the study of whose faces will repay a half-hour's tarry.

The busts and statues below, have retained their old positions, with few exceptions. COLUMBUS' statue stands to the right. The Genius of America and the Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON retain their positions underneath the Dome. Mr. GOODRICH has placed on exhibition his copy of the silken portrait of WASHINGTON, presented to him while U. S. Consul at Lyons, by the same parties who donated copies to the Corporations of New-York and Boston.

THE ADDRESS.

It was hoped that Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT would be able to deliver the Annual Address at this Fair; but advices just received from that gentleman indicate that he cannot be present. No other speaker has been selected.

Every evening next week, Dodworth's Band will perform in the Palace, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings will give special instrumental concerts.

LIBERAL ADMISSIONS.

The Managers have done a handsome thing in putting down the prices of admission to schools and apprentices. They have fixed upon the following tariff of charges: For schools, at the rate of 6 cents per scholar; for apprentices, upon presentation of certificates from employers, 10 cents; for workmen in manufacturing establishments, 15 cents each. The Novelty Works sent up for 400 tickets a day or two ago.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

☞ On Saturday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, TIMOTHY BULKELEY, indicted for the murder of JOHN BURNS, and found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced by the Recorder to the State Prison for four years.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 75, 26, 38, 57, 79 to 86.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 320, 179, 180, 488, 112, 183, 528, 529, 530, 533, 534, 535, 537, 539, 542, 544 to 550, 553, 556 to 564, 641, 96.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 77, 635, 386, 819, 104, 297, 275, 1889, 171, 369 to 394.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 6, 8, 38 to 63, 126, 105, 161.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1168, 1220, 1175, 799, 860, 861, 862, 866, 869, 963, 965, 1015, 1045, 1049, 1086. *Part II.*—Nos. 1190, 1202, 1203, 1114, 1219 to 1223, 793, 1028, 1020, 1122, 1098, 1224.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 13.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

DECISION IN EQUITY—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—COPYRIGHT—SELF-SEALING CANS.

John B. Wells et al. vs. Wm. Taylor et al.—This case came up on motion for injunction, which was decided by the Court. The plaintiffs are inventors of a patent self-sealing can for preserving fruit, &c., and the defendants are also inventors of another can for the same purpose. The plaintiffs having drawn up directions for the use of their can, which were printed in the form of a label, took out a copyright for them; and the defendants having also got up a label of directions, the plaintiffs commenced this suit against them for an infringement of their copyright, and made this motion for a preliminary injunction, to prevent them from using their label pending the suit. Judge INGERSOLL, however, considered that they had not made out a case which called for the interference of the Court at this stage of the case, and denied the motion for the injunction.

For complainants, Mr. Fuller. For respondents, Mr. Newman and Mr. Dunning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 13.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

THE CRIMEAN ENLISTMENT CASE.

Joseph Wagner was put on trial this morning, charged with enlisting men for the service of the British Government, contrary to the Act of 1818. This being the first of a number of cases for the same offence, ... by Mr. John McKeon. Judge Beebe and Ogden Hoffman appeared on behalf of the defendant.

[illegible] ... within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, ... hire, or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, &c., as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Abraham Cook was then called as a witness and testified—I know Wagner; I saw him on the 3d of August last in Broadway between Broome and Grand streets, between eleven and twelve o'clock; I told him I had no work and he asked me if I would go to Halifax as a soldier to the English; he said when I got there I should have $30 bounty and $10 per month; I said I will go for three years; he took me to the room, and took down my name; the room was in Broome-street; there were a good many there; I stayed there about five minutes; came back at quarter past four and went on board the steamboat for Boston; I saw Wagner on board and he gave me a ticket; we got to Boston next morning, which was Saturday, and stayed till Tuesday; Wagner took me to a boarding house in Elm-street and said I must be ready to sail Thursday; on Thursday morning he told me he did not know when the ship would sail; Wagner was arrested there; when arrested he told me to say I did not know him. On his cross-examination the witness was positive that his conversation with Wagner in Broadway was on Friday, the 3d of August.

Lawrence Berlin was called, and said that he saw the last witness and Wagner on the steamboat, and Wagner was distributing passage tickets.

The prosecution here rested their case. Mr. Hoffman here inquired if the Court would not direct the Jury that this evidence was not sufficient. He claimed that here was no enlistment proven; that all that was proved, was that Wagner gave Cook certain information, and that any agreement which might have been made in Boston could not be brought in here, and if the Court should express the opinion that this evidence was not enough to bring the case within the statute, they would call no witnesses for the defence, and much time would be saved.

Judge INGERSOLL, however, declined to do this, and the case was opened for the defence by Judge Beebe, who said that they were confident that as the evidence stood the Jury must give a verdict of acquittal, but they had witnesses who would prove beyond question that Wagner was not out of his house on the 3d of August till about 4 P. M., and therefore could not have met Cook in Broadway about noon.

Martin Frey was called as a witness, who said that he kept a boarding house at No. 245 Broome-street, and that Wagner boarded with him all last Summer; that on Aug. 2 he wanted to go to Long Island, but was sick and could not, and Wagner went for him and came home about two A. M. on the 3d, very drunk; that he was put to bed and lay there till about three P. M.; that a letter came for him about eleven, which witness took up to him, and about half past three Wagner came down and left to take the boat for Boston at four.

William Eager testified that he roomed with Wagner at Frey's; that Wagner came home drunk on the night of the 2d August, and lay in bed all the morning; witness was up in their room several times, and saw him there; saw him there about twelve—about half past three he came down stairs; witness went away and did not see him again.

Berlin was recalled by the District Attorney, and testified that he saw Wagner in Frey's bar-room about half past nine on the morning the 3d; his face was quite red, as if he had been drinking.

The Court then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—Oct. 12, 1855.

The Court came in at 11 o'clock, and a few minutes after the case of Joseph Wagner was taken up and continued.

Mary Fry was called, and testified as follows: I am the wife of Martin Fry, who testified yesterday; I know Joseph Wagner; he boarded at our house last Summer; I remember that the day he left was the 3d of August, at about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; he laid in bed nearly all that day; did not come down from his chamber till 3 or 4 o'clock; I rather think he was drunk the night before; he did not get home till after midnight; was out on a shooting party the day before; I was not absent from the house during the day of the 3d August; each time I saw him he was in bed; I went up to see him between 9 and 10 o'clock A.M., and 12 M., and between 1 and 2 o'clock, and each time found him in bed; my memory is distinct that the day he left and the day he was in bed were the same day.

Cross-examined.—I know that it was the 3d day of August, because my husband and Wagner went to the shooting party on the 2d. There were ... in the bar-room during the day, but not many. I had not many boarders, not more than nine or ten. I have had no conversation with my husband relative to my testimony.

The testimony was closed. Mr. Hoffman then addressed the Court upon two points of law:

First—That the real, the baptismal name of the person enlisted was Kok, but the name given him in the indictment was Cook.

Second—That the Government had not made out a case, inasmuch as all the evidence, if true, would not bring the case within the statute.

But the Judge intimated that the case might go to the Jury upon the facts, and charged that the question for the Jury was whether the allegations in the indictment were made out.

An exception to the indictment is taken that the real name of the party enlisted is not Cook but Kok, which have not the same sound. I instruct you that if you are of opinion that Cook was the name he was enlisted by and went by in this country the objection cannot be sustained.

If merely information was given, no crime or misdemeanor was made out. But if Wagner agreed with Cook that if he went to Halifax he should receive $30 bounty and $10 per month, then the case for the Government is made out. Cook says that Wagner agreed with him between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 3d of August, but defendant's witnesses swore that Wagner was in bed all that day. It is for you to say which you believe.

The jury after being out a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Oct. 12.
Before Hon. Judge Oakley.

THE TWO-THIRDS ACT.

Tufts vs. Braisted.—The defendant in this case was the proprietor of a billiard saloon, and became indebted to the plaintiff for certain ... Mr. Braisted, however, did not succeed in business, and finally was obliged to take advantage of the two-thirds act. The plaintiff, however, claims that he did not include all of his liabilities in the schedule annexed to the petition; and, also, that certain notes and debts due him, were not delivered to the assignees. Therefore he contends that the release granted by the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas is void.

The Court charged the Jury that there was no proof of fraud on the part of the defendant, and ordered them to bring in a general verdict for the plaintiff, for $463 25, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judges Woodruff and Daly.

Stephen Gerada vs. José A. D. Arrista.—This case came up on Tuesday last, before Judge WOODRUFF and a Jury, and was finished on Saturday before Judge DALY and another Jury. The trial was partially reported in the DAILY TIMES, but as it only appeared in one edition, it may be necessary to a full elucidation of the circumstances to reprint a portion of the report.

The plaintiff is a foreign resident of this City, and sought to recover damages, laid at $25,000, for his personal services, in getting up a mining company to operate in Cuba, where it appeared the defendant, Arrista, held real estate on which valuable minerals were discovered. It appeared that the defendant had also applied to the plaintiff to procure subscribers to the stock of a mining company, in order to create a capital of $600,000 at $10 per share, and it was agreed that the plaintiff should have 2,400 shares, and as he did not obtain them, he seeks to recover the value, or $24,000. Evidence was adduced to show that the company was organized, in consequence of the exertions of the plaintiff.

The case had proceeded and the evidence was nearly closed, when the Jurors took a brief recess. Before their return into Court, the Judge made a communication to the counsel, that he had discovered that Mr. Cumming, one of the company for working the mines, was his (Judge W.'s) brother-in-law, and was connected with the company, that he might be implicated in the charge of fraud which had been brought against the company.

Judge WOODRUFF then briefly explained to the Jury his position, and said that had he known it at the commencement of the trial, he would not have taken up the cause, but have sent it before another Judge.

After a very excited discussion between the learned counsel, his Honor, Judge INGRAHAM, was sent for, and having consulted with Judge WOODRUFF, the latter informed the parties and the counsel that it was the opinion of Judge INGRAHAM, and his advice that, under the circumstances, the counsel might either of them withdraw a Juror, and the case then go off to next week; or go to this Jury on the facts, without any charge from the Court. A Juror was then withdrawn and the case sent before Judge DALY for trial. On the part of the defence it was contended that the Company never went into actual operation, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, although it was not denied that through his transactions in New York subscriptions had been obtained to the capital stock.

His Honor, Judge DALY, in his charge to the Jury intimated that there could be little doubt but that the plaintiff was entitled to some compensation, but what that should be must depend on the circumstances; such as the time he had devoted to the project, what capabilities he possessed to carry it through, and what influence he was able to exercise. There is no doubt but he had devoted himself to the undertaking, but the difficulty was to estimate the value of his time and how far the services rendered had proven beneficial to the defendant. That the ultimate success of the project for working the mines might be materially advanced or retarded by the first operations of the plaintiff in getting subscribers of standing and capital to the stock here was evident, but the Jury must consider if the par value of 2,400 shares of the stock, even supposing that the plaintiff was to have that quantity appropriated to him, was not far too much, under all the circumstances of the case. That was the main question for the Jury to pass upon. The Jury retired and found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages $1,500. The Court made an additional allowance of 10 per cent. as he costs.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 15

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The News by the Northern Light.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northern Light*, we have received our usual files of California papers to the 20th, and Oregon papers to the 10th ultimo. The political news is important. On the 5th of September the elections passed off without any untoward excitement or outbreak, and resulted in the unexpected but complete triumph of the Know-Nothing party. The whole State ticket was elected, with a majority of one or three in the Senate, and about twenty in the Assembly. J. NEELY JOHNSON, K. N., defeated BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of from four to five thousand. The returns of the vote on the Prohibitory Liquor question were not complete at the time the steamer left, and it was not known, therefore, whether the law was or was not adopted.

The most frightful mortality occurred on board the Nicaragua steamer *Uncle Sam* during her last passage from San Juan to San Francisco, which port she reached on the 14th of September. The cholera broke out with fearful violence, and before the vessel arrived at San Francisco, *one hundred and twenty* persons had died of this cruel disease. The passengers, for whose alarm, perhaps, some allowances must be made, assert that instead of one hundred and twenty, there were two hundred deaths. Besides this awful mortality, seven others had subsequently died in the hospitals.

We have to report three more destructive conflagrations. One occurred in Marysville on the 9th ult.; another in Weaverville, Trinity Co., at which fifty houses were burnt, with a loss of $200,000; and another at Grass Valley, where three hundred buildings were destroyed, and the loss estimated at $350,000.

The San Francisco *Herald* has a paragraph stating that many of the passengers by the steamer of the 20th left for the purpose of joining WALKER at San Juan, to enlist for the war under his banner.

From Oregon we learn that the Colville gold excitement had rather subsided. A rumor was current in Portland that Governor STEVENS had been massacred by a company of Blackfeet Indians. Our correspondent, however, thinks that the report needs confirmation, as it undoubtedly does.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is interesting. An extraordinary session of the Legislature had been convoked, had passed a bill of appropriations amounting to $437,000, and was shortly after prorogued. VICTORIA, *of England, and* KAMEHAMEHA, *King of all the* Sandwich Islands, have been expressing friendly sentiments towards each other, in strict accordance with the most approved fashion of royal correspondence. Their letters are quite funny. A project is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late King.

From Central America we learn that Gov. KINNEY had already resigned his governorship, and that a meeting had been called for a new election.

Violation of Treaty by the Japanese.

We publish in another part of this morning's issue, a budget of interesting and important news from Japan. It would seem that the treaty recently entered into between the United States and Japanese Governments has been practically repudiated by the latter. In a letter to the San Francisco *Herald*, Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY—American merchants, who intended establishing themselves at Hakodadi, in Japan, with the object of provisioning whaling vessels—complain that the Japanese have violated the spirit and letter of the treaty in every particular, and their statements are not without corroboration. They, with other Americans, reached Simoda, Island of Niphon, Japan, in the early part of the year, and during a residence there of two or three days were forced to submit to a most tyrannical and insulting kind of *surveillance*. They were compelled to go on board their ship at sun-down, and when on shore, were perseveringly followed and watched by officers, as if they had been criminals under arrest. From personal violence, however, they were luckily preserved by the appearance in port of Commodore RODGERS, who espoused their cause and re-resented their grievances to the Governor of Simoda, but apparently without obtaining any redress. Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY then sailed for Hakodadi, but here they were not permitted to land at all, in direct contravention of the treaty. The Japanese authorities attempt to justify this singular conduct by asserting that the treaty only permits Americans to reside *temporarily* in the country, which, according to their interpretation, means a period of four or five days. Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY, they say, intended to take up their residence *permanently* at Hakodadi, and hence their action in the matter. We have published the whole correspondence on the subject, and it will repay perusal. The question will doubtless be taken up by our Government, thoroughly sifted, and, if need be, the rights and interests of our fellow-citizens in Japanese territory will be protected.

The British treaty with Japan is said to be in the possession of Admiral Sir JAMES STIRLING. Russia has also concluded a treaty, and France, it is said, is attempting to negotiate one.

From China.

By way of San Francisco we have late and interesting news from China. The imperialists continued to butcher their unfortunate prisoners with the most unrelenting ferocity. Among the thousands who perished in Canton on the scaffold, says the Hong-Kong *Gazette*, several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces—lingering, dying.

The North China *Herald* states that the export of tea from Shanghai to the end of June is twenty-six millions of pounds more than was exported to Great Britain and the United States for a similar period the year before. On the other hand the reports from Canton are that the exportation of tea during the same time is *minus* some forty millions of pounds. It would appear from this that the calculations of Chinese newspapers are not always the most accurate.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan* had recently met with an accident off Fuh Chow, by which her machinery was so deranged that two months, it was anticipated, would elapse before the damage could be repaired.

A report was current and generally believed that two Russian privateers, supposed to have been American clippers purchased in California, had been seen off Hong-Kong.

The Russian and Allied Fleets in the Pacific.

The *Northern Light* has brought us further intelligence of the movements and operations of the Allies in the North Pacific. It will be remembered that, according to our last advices, the squadron had sailed from Petropaulovski to the Amoor, but on arriving there found no trace of the enemy. By the accounts that have now reached us we learn that the British steamer *Baracouta* discovered the Russian fleet in the Bay of Castre and immediately set off to communicate the important news to the remainder of the fleet, leaving two frigates to blockade the port until they could be reinforced. The fleet arrived off Castre while a thick fog lay along the coast, and, when it cleared away, the Allies discovered to their surprise and chagrin that the Russians had again eluded their grasp.

Diplomacy at Loose Ends.

The Minister to France is, it seems, to be replaced by a gentleman, name unknown, less addicted to public prayers and pageants. Mr. MASON's offence consisted primarily in suffering a stroke of paralysis, and secondarily, in declining, after the stroke, to vacate a position so valuable to partisan tactics in view of the nearing Presidential scrimmage. An ostensible motive, one answering for the press and the people, was wanted; and that was supplied by the circumstance of his assisting at the celebration of *Te Deum* in Notre Dame, upon the capture of Sebastopol. That false step rendered the case against him complete. It is true, precedents for it abounded. The Court of Vienna, maintaining what may be called an acute neutrality, had twice congratulated that of the Tuileries on successes in the Crimea, and was, *notwithstanding, held* not to have violated the obligations of its position. The diplomats of Athens, with all their affinities *for Russia, have not hesitated to felicitate* the resident representatives of the Allies on the event of Sebastopol, and are, neverthe less, unsuspected of partisanship in the war. But the zeal of the Washington Cabinet for neutrality is such, that no act, however trifling, that leans to one side or the other, can be construed with less than the utmost strictness, or punished with less than the most condign severity; to this punctilious regard for equilibrium it is owing that Mr. MASON must be sacrificed, and Mr. CRAMPTON sent home.

If the fact can be hailed as the inauguration of a more compact and consistent system of foreign policy, there certainly can be no objection. It matters very little whether we like or reprehend the direction our diplomacy make take; there must be a common wish to have it coherent and uncontradictory; a wish that has never thus far been gratified. The understanding of the Secretary at Washington with his deputy abroad, has, in nearly every instance, and in respect to nearly every political emergency, been loose and unsatisfactory. There has been no distinctive scheme of ideas to which, in the absence of direct instruction, the envoy may appeal. Mr. SOULE undoubtedly believed himself authorized to play his fantastic *rôles* at Madrid; because the Administration was presumed to favor the acquisition of Cuba at all costs. Whereas, the policy of Government we now know to have been adjusted upon a pacific basis, as a result of Mr. SOULE's experiment. His individual value in the business was that of a balloon sent up, and lost, to determine the direction of the wind. Mr. MASON is thus the victim of a definite but undefined policy in regard to the existing war. Either his instructions were not sufficiently specific, or his partialities too unruly to admit of that nice neutrality which shall favor Russia without offending France; in other words, he did not understand the general policy of the Home Government in such cases, or understanding it, he chose to deviate. In either event, the *extempore* character of our diplomacy, its ambiguity, and obscurity, are responsible for the fault; for in them, extreme divergences of the minister can be justified.

With an external scheme so disjointed and incoherent, the policy of Russia affords an instructive contrast. That has a positive aim; it is directed at a known result through channels familiar to every agent; and in its application to unexpected complications, is never without the circular commentary of the foreign Department at St. Petersburgh to make it practicable. The diplomatic corps is as absolutely drilled as a *corps d'armée*; as destitute of volition, of that sense of personal independence, which may have misled Mr. MASON, as a squadron of Cossacks. They move to the electric touch of the Chancellerie at home. Until the solution is furnished by his master, the servant is an enigma that no rival diplomat can solve. In this compactness, this perfect oneness of Russian diplomacy, lies the political superiority, which until recently dispensed with armies, and left navies in idleness; while the advance of Russian influence was steady and accumulative. In a school of diplomacy like this Secretary MARCY will do well to take lessons. He will learn that greater success waits upon a bold, distinct and even aggressive policy, when once pronounced, and apprehended by those entrusted with its execution, than upon a scheme half-defined of obtaining Cuba, of defrauding Dominica, of annexing certain Danish islands in the West Indies; or under the guise of an armed neutrality, of affording aid and comfort to Russia. Until our Government has a determinate policy we certainly believe no Envoy need be sent abroad; and when it has one, no Envoy should be sent without thorough acquaintance with all its details and all its secret machinery; or without brains enough to comprehend them; or without a sense of subordination sufficiently profound to insure implicit and even mechanical obedience.

The Crimean Victors.

It must be rather humiliating to the sturdy *amour propre* of John Bull to be reduced to the condition of drawing consolation, under a sense of defeat, from the approving patronage of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Yet such is the unhappy position in which our progenitor finds himself with reference to the war in the Crimea. England has borne her full share of the cost of the war in men and money. Her ships have rendered the most important services in the Black Sea, and achieved some brilliant success. She guaranteed the Turkish loan of 100,000,000 of francs, and advanced half that sum to the Piedmontese Government, to aid in carrying on the war. She has rendered as essential services as her ally, and yet, when the culminating point of the whole campaign was reached, and Sebastopol fell, France walks off with all the glory—gathers all the laurels for the brows of her own Marshals—inscribes the name of the Malakoff on her National Column of Victories, and poor Britannia can do nothing but frown terribly at that *enfant terrible*, General SIMPSON, who sends to her the most truthful, but most mortifying, accounts of his own want of success in the storming of Sebastopol. The Emperor of the French in the most generous and large-hearted manner, seeing the mortification of his ally, publishes an article in the *Moniteur*, according all credit to England for her share of the war, her readiness to spend her money, to sacrifice her men, and to lend her credit, in the cause. It was very generous, and very handsomely done; and the English press is by no means backward in acknowledging the Emperor's fairness and sense of justice; but then comes the mortification of there being any necessity for such an apology, for their failure before the Redan, which is made the more galling by the patronage of the Emperor. John Bull is not used to being patronized, but he can't help himself in this case. If there had been any *opportunity for him to meet Russia* on the sea, France would then have been where England is now. But Russia builds fleets to keep them safely moored behind fortified walls, or else sinks them to keep them out of reach of the enemy. But fortifications cannot be treated in that manner, and therefore France reaps the laurels of the Crimean war, and England must rest content with footing her share of the bills, and enduring her share of the hardships. General PELISSIER is created a Marshal, and poor SIMPSON is in danger of being recalled. As it is so odd a thing to gain a great victory without anybody being raised to the Peerage, and as it would be so absurd a proceeding to bestow any marks of distinction on the Commander-in-chief of the English forces in the Crimea, the London *Times* proposes that Sir EDMUND LYONS shall be made a full Admiral of. Poor John Bull is placed under the necessity of rejoicing over a victory which was gained by the French, and in appointing a national day of thanksgiving, Sunday was very discreetly selected, as the sacredness of the day would call for no external manifestations of joy.

☞ The friends of Gen. SCOTT will be pleased to learn the fact—which they should never have had occasion to doubt—that the question of his back pay is at length settled satisfactorily. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs to us that it will positively be allowed, and that the only delay now is with the accounting officers of the Treasury, in ascertaining the amount due.

The London Times' Crimean Correspondent.

The London correspondent of the *Sunday Courier* says of the brilliantly written account of the storming that the Malakoff, "was not written by RUSSELL, who is on leave at Constantinople, but by MACDONALD, who has taken his place for a few months. The daguerreotype is admirably executed, and from some knowledge of MACDONALD, I should say severely true, even more to be relied on than RUSSELL's, *who is a thorough* Irishman, often led away by generous impulse. It is more elaborate than any of RUSSELL's pictures, but wants their charm of free, frank, brilliant dash and heart-warmth. I remember when the fleet was reviewed at *Portsmouth by the Queen, prior* to its start for the Baltic, two accounts appeared of the pageant, one by RUSSELL, the other by MACDONALD, and the palm was generally given to the latter."

Fortunate paper, to have two such writers on its staff of reporters!

☞ They have had a baby show at Boston, England.

Amusements.

We have become so accustomed to the tri-weekly performances of Mlle. RACHEL, that we can scarcely realize the fact that it is her last week at the Metropolitan Theatre. But it is a fact. The Bostonians have saved up sufficient money, and are now going to indulge in the luxury of French tragedy—to our loss. Their indiscretion will probably last for a fortnight, during which period we may look for some of those startling criticisms which at certain epochs emanate from the severe sanctums of modern Athens. We can anticipate their tone. Mlle. RACHEL has been successful in New-York, *ergo*, she will fail in Boston. Had she made a *fiasco* here, she would have created a *furore* there—the Boston judgment being creative, destructive, or obstinate, as the case requires. It is the place for establishing small reputations or losing large ones. Let us hope that Mlle. RACHEL (who, by the way, is to appear at the handsome Boston Theatre) will pass scatheless through the ordeal.

To-night Mlle. RACHEL takes her first American benefit, appearing in the tragedy of *Joan of Arc*. In the after part of the evening she will recite the "Marseillaise." This is not all. Mme. LA GRANGE, with the true feeling of an artist, has volunteered her services, and will sing the brilliant cavatina from "I Puritani." Altogether it is not easy to find a better evening's entertainment; even if we take the map to guide us to the best localities. There will, of course, be a rush for seats, and if country gentlemen of trusting habits wish to keep out of the clutches of the speculators, they had better secure them at once.

Mlle. RACHEL will perform every evening this week, repeating several of her best impersonations, and producing one or two novelties. Mlle. DE GIRARDIN's comedy of "Lady Tartuffe" will be given to-morrow night, and is decidedly the most attractive feature of the week's performance.

At the Academy of Music—an establishment of all others that deserves to be cherished—the performances of the week have been admirable, but the houses discouraging. Considering that at the present moment we have no other musical establishment in operation, it is, we submit, a little too bad that the liberal enterprise of Mr. PAYNE should thus languish for want of proper support. To be sure there has been nothing of a novel character to attract the attention of our hungry amusement hunters, but on the other hand every revival has had the benefit of a new *caste*, and in no one instance have we witnessed carelessness in the manner of placing operas on the stage. The old system of playing standard works twice only, and doing that in the most slip-shod manner has, we fear, played the mischief with the available *repertoire*. People ask for novelties now; nothing else will satisfy them. Mr. PAYNE is doing the best he can.—MEYERBEER's "Prophet" is in rehearsal; all sorts of mechanics and costumers are busy with their trades, and in a week or two this great work will be produced in a gorgeous and complete manner. In the meantime we ask our readers to show their interest in an Art establishment, not by talking about it, but by going.—To-night AUBER's "Massaniello" will be repeated, with Miss ELIZA HENSLER, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GASPARONI, &c. We hear, by the by, that there is a probability of "Norma" being given, with LA GRANGE as the Druidess (she made a hit in it last season) and HENSLER as *Adalgisa*. A *caste* of this kind would undoubtedly lend new interest to a somewhat thread-bare opera.

On Saturday, the Philharmonic Society gave its first rehearsal in Mr. NIBLO's Saloon. The concerts of the coming season will be held in the Theatre as heretofore. This is a Society that appeals peculiarly to the cultivated classes of New-York, and we are happy to say, successfully. The past season was in every respect satisfactory. If energy and enterprise can secure success, the present season will even exceed the previous one. The orchestra has been reinforced with a number of violins, and now counts upwards of sixty stringed instruments. Mr. BERGMANN, the new conductor, is perhaps the only man in the country (excepting Mr. EISFELD, who, by the way, plays in the band) capable of directing such a massive orchestra. Judging from the care bestowed on that somewhat familiar work, the Pastoral Symphony, we are led to hope that a great triumph will be achieved at the first concert. Let every man of taste subscribe to these concerts, and attend the rehearsals.

A very desirable series of entertainments will commence shortly, and we are sure the ladies will feel obliged to us for directing their attention to the fact. That terrible question, "What shall we do with ourselves to-day?" (which in intensity ranks next to "what shall we have for dinner?") (will be readily answered when Mr. WILLIAM MASON (of whom we are now writing) has started his *Matinées musicale*. It is the intention of this eminent pianist, in connection with Mr. CARL BERGMANN, to establish a series of morning concerts; beginning—like all morning concerts—in the afternoon. The programme will be composed of quartettes, trios and solos, all of which will be executed in the most perfect manner. For the acquirement of a correct taste nothing can excel this species of entertainment. If Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN succeed in carrying out all their intentions,—and we see no reason why they should not,—they will establish a practical Academy of Music of the highest importance.

Mr. BRISTOW's opera of "Rip Van Winkle" will be repeated every evening this week. The Spanish dancers who appeared here on Monday evening have been withdrawn—somewhat abruptly, we think. A couple of performances before a strange audience are scarcely sufficient for the fair trial of a novelty in art.

At Mr. WALLACK's Theatre the highly successful comedy of the "Game of Love" has been withdrawn—not because it had lost any of its attractiveness, but because Mr. PLACIDE, who sustained a principal character, had to fulfill an engagement elsewhere. The comedy will of course be revived. In the interim several novelties will be produced. To-night a comedy in two acts called "A Lady in Difficulties," and the comedietta "A Pretty Piece of Business." The first-named piece will introduce a new actress to the Wallackian audience—Miss MARY GANNON. To-morrow evening the two latest novelties here, "Lavater" (an admirable piece) and "£500 Reward" will be repeated.

Mr. BURTON is doing a little of everything. Last week he produced an opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," with Miss ROSALIE DURAND and Mr. LYSTER in the principal *rôles*, and was successful. No manager in New-York can guage the appetite of an audience better than Mr. BURTON. Another musical novelty is promised on Wednesday. To-night we are to have the Comedy of "Still Water Runs Deep," and the "Daughter of the Regiment."

Mr. FORREST, the tragedian, is starring it at the Broadway to moderate houses, and plays to-night in "Metamora."

At Barnum's Museum a new local piece, (prize drama,) written by a lady, and called "Mary Morton, or the Shirt Sewers," is attracting crowded and delighted audiences. It is described as an eminently powerful work.

Mr. COLLINS, the well-known Irish comedian, is about trying his fortunes in the concertizing way. He commences to-night at Niblo's Saloon. The entertainment will be partly musical and partly anecdotal. We have our misgivings of the success of such entertainments, but if any one deserves success, it is surely Mr. COLLINS, who has obtained efficient assistance to carry out his idea. The vocalists are Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. STEPHEN LEACH. The instrumentalists, Mr. APTOMMAS and Mr. MAEDER.

At the National Theatre, to-night, Messrs. ALLEN and J. R. SCOTT appear as the heroes of the respective pieces, "Matteo Falcone" and "O'Neal, the Great." The afterpiece is called the "Magic Pills."

The following places of amusement are the best of their class in New York, and are alike worthy of support. The Hibernia, No. 410 Broadway; Buckley's Serenaders, No. 539 Broadway; Geo. Christy & Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway; Macallister, magic, No. 472 Broadway; Smith's Tour of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol, No. 596 Broadway; Battle of Bunker Hill, No. 663 Broadway; and the superb Dusseldorff Gallery.

Charitable Concert.

A Concert for the benefit of ELLEN MURPHY, *a graduate of the Institution for the Blind, will be* given this evening at the Bleecker Building, corner of *Bleecker and Morton streets. Miss HARRIET BARNETT* and others, well known to the friends of the Blind, will assist. The selection of pieces is various and good. We bespeak the kindly interest of the charitable *for a very worthy object.*

☞ Dr. RANNEY, of the Blackwell's Island Insane Asylum, shows to visitors a fine model of a ship which was constructed by a patient. The most curious thing about it is the fact that the maker was so disposed to suicide, that he could not be trusted with a decent knife to forward his labors lest he should injure himself. He has since recovered, and has visited his old friend the Doctor in the Asylum.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress and the Navy—Good Effects of Judicious Legislation—The Apprentice System—The Retired List—Vacancies in Government Offices, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855.

The last Congress did much for the Navy. The six new steam-frigates—for the construction of which liberal appropriations were made—if they answer all reasonable expectation, will constitute an effective naval force superior to all our naval craft besides. This was a long step in the right direction, although more ships are still necessary ere our military marine will bear any just proportion to our mercantile. Let us hope that the success of the six new steamers may stimulate the country to further augmentation of this important arm of the national defence.

But a year ago our Navy was deficient in an element even more indispensable than ships. The miserable little squadrons that we have already afloat, were shortly manned, with very bad material. Ships can be got up at pretty short notice in case of emergency, while thorough seamen are not so readily obtained. Congress passed a law increasing Jack's pay; but still more judiciously it provided for the honorable discharge of the sailor at the end of his cruise, and gave him the privilege of reënlistment within three months of his discharge, without losing his pay during the period of non-employment. The operation of this provision has proved most beneficial to the service. The Navy is now full of men; and there is no difficulty in procuring any number of good seamen for our National vessels, notwithstanding the wages of merchantmen are much the largest. Our Naval sailors now feel that the service is a home. It is to them a sort of life estate. They serve out a cruise, take their three months of jollification, or recreation, and return to service knowing that when their ready cash is all gone they have three months pay already accumulated. The fact that our merchantmen are still very short-handed, while the Navy is overflowing with men, is the best evidence of the effect of the new provision.

The reports from different ships on board of which apprentices have been taken by order of Secretary DOBBIN, concur in the statement that the boys are all doing well, and will make good sailors. There can be little doubt that this naval apprentice system will raise up a class of thorough seamen, far superior in both moral and physical qualifications to the mass of those who have manned our ships during late years. Congress ought to take a hint from this experience and make it one of the conditions upon which clearances shall be granted to our merchant ships, that they shall each carry a number of apprentices proportioned to their tonnage. As these boys become good seamen within a year or two, there would be a speedy end to complaints of the difficulty of manning our merchant ships. Will members elect to Congress bear this in mind?

Can a naval officer who has been placed on the "reserved list," at half pay, be employed by the Government in any other capacity, and receive compensation for the additional service? The question is interesting to many officers whose pay is affected by the late action of the Naval Retiring Board. A law of Congress provides that compensation shall not be given to the same individual for two different offices under the Government. Does this provision apply to "reserved naval officers, who are not on active duty, although liable to be called upon for service at any time? Surely Congress never intended such an application; and if the law *is* held to render the reserved officer ineligible to other public employment, the effect of his reservation is to condemn him to live on half pay, or compel him to resign his commission altogether,—for an officer liable to be called upon for active service at any time, could scarcely venture the experiment of mercantile, manufacturing, or agricultural pursuits.

Now that the elections are over in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the politicians are flocking in here, probably to settle accounts at the White House. For the information of "the party," and to render the task of learning where to strike to advantage more easy, I have prepared the following list of places now vacant, any of which can probably be had for the asking. Some of them will be found rather comfortable for aspiring young men, who desire to see the world, especially the Secretaryships of Legation. These latter were created by Congress at its last session, and have probably escaped the attention of the place-hunters.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

At Vienna	$2,000	Naples	$1,500
Lisbon	1,500	Nicaragua	1,500
Brussels	1,500	Guatemala	1,500
Copenhagen	1,500	Bogota	1,500
Stockholm	1,500	Caraccas	1,500
Berne	1,500	Quito	1,500
Turin	1,500	Buenos Ayres	1,500
Rome	1,500	Chuquisaca	1,500

CONSULSHIPS.

Constantinople	$2,500	Carlerus	$1,000
Tangiers	2,500	Jerusalem	1,000
Ningpo	2,500	Monrovia	1,000
Hamburg	2,000	Matamoras	1,000
Newcastle (England)	1,500	St. Jago (Cape de Verdes)	750
Malaga	1,500	Mozambique	750
Palermo	1,500	Venice	750
Port Louis (Isle of France)	1,000	Cuidad Bolivar	750
St. John's (N. B.)	1,000	Mazatlan	500
Turk's Island (W. I.)	1,000	Tobasco	500
Macao (Portuguese)	1,000	Aux Cayes	500
Munich (in Bavaria)	1,000	Schwerin	500

Here are nearly sixty thousand dollars per annum worth of fixed salaries to be disposed of, besides quite a number of vacant Consulates, where the Consuls' fees are supposed to afford compensation for services rendered. Walk up, gentlemen; or send your orders in to Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, without delay.

Meeting the President yesterday, I was glad to learn that the statements in regard to his ill-health have been much exaggerated. It is some weeks since he has been troubled with chills, and he is certainly looking remarkably well.

S.

From Havana.

The United States mail steamship *Crescent City*, JOHN MCGOWAN, commander, arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans October 5, and Havana October 8. She brings no later news. The *Crescent City* experienced heavy head winds during all of the passage from Havana.

The steamship *United States*, Captain GRAHAM, arrived at Havana on the evening of the 7th instant All well. Died—On the outward passage, Sept. 21, of apoplexy, WILLIAM SCULLEN, coal passer. On homeward passage, Oct 10, of inflammation of the throat, EUGENE MCCARTY, seaman, aged 18. Buried at sea.

Bookbinders out on a Spree.

The Matthews Guard, composed of workmen employed in Appleton's bindery, in Franklin-street, went on a target excursion to Tillietudlum; they mustered 70 muskets, and made a remarkably fine soldierly appearance. They were commanded by Captain DOWNEY. Among the prizes was the very appropriate one of an elegant book-case, valued at $100.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK, Oct 13, 1855.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED damasks, gilt cornices, window shades, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—OVER THREE hundred different patterns of chandeliers, &c. embracing all the novelties to be found in France and England; also, a large assortment of American gas fixtures.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GENTS' BEST KID GLOVES.—63½ CENTS PER pair.—1,000 dozen gents' super Paris made Kid Gloves, *some of which are slightly spotted, and will be sold at 63c.* per pair, worth $1.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

AUCTION DRY GOODS.—WE WILL OFFER, TO-day, some rich Dress Silks, French Merinos, Shawls, rich printed De Laines, Bombazines, Alpacas, &c., which will be offered at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER OVERshoes, Coats, Capes, Leggins, Overalls &c., both light and heavy, every description, suitable both for City and Country trade; very handsome light camb ic and alpaca Coats, Capes and Talmas. HENRY DAVENPORT, No 285 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.—JUST RECEIVED, a full stock of Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Shirtings, Linens, Towelings, &c. Also, 300 pieces of rich Lace Curtains, which will be sold at 25 per cent. under their real value.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co. No 347 Broadway.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
JOHN S. GILES.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH E. TOOKER.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS H. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

Wholesale Agent, A. P. CLARK, No. 80 John-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. S. DUNHAM; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and all the principal Druggists.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 12s. to 20s. per yard.
Rich velvet from 12s. to 18s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 8s. 6d. to 12s per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 6s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 6s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent. less than store prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle. Proprietor's Depot 63 Liberty-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER'S PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFE
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way
THE WILDER PATENT,
which, with our
ANTI-DAMP PATENTED IMPROVEMENT,
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,
(Brunson's Patent,)
makes the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM, No. 214 BROADWAY.—An assortment of choice Furs, made up in the various styles, which are announced in Paris as the ruling modes for the approaching season, will be opened at this establishment, on Monday, Oct 15. The stock will be found remarkable for its variety as for its extent and beauty, comprising—Victorines, cloaks, muffs, tippets, muffs and cuffs of royal ermine, Russian and Hudson's Bay sable, marten, chinchilla, fitch, mink, &c., together with fur gloves of every description. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to these superb furs, which, having been purchased under peculiarly advantageous circumstances, will be sold at very moderate prices.

JOHN N. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

THE THREE CERTAINTIES—WHAT—WHERE—WHEN.
WHAT?—You can buy Merino, Woolen, and Silk Under-*shirts and Drawers* the *first in quality, style and make*, and the lowest in price.
WHERE?—At RAY'S FAMILY HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT MANUFACTORY, No. 101 Bowery, near Grand-st.
WHEN?—Now, when his Stock is unusually large, new and select; his fabrics unsurpassable in every requisite of a perfect garment, and the prices at least two shillings a garment lower than the current prices of furnishing goods.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y., and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORTANT fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day and do it so much better, than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing, they are unapproachable.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853–'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASsau-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable, well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 33 and No. 35 John-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molda-via Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.
THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHache are speedily relieved by this remedy without injury to the gums. Eminent dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—AN ADDITION to our former stock of one hundred new styles, per ship Mercury, best Paris made; some that in addition to keeping the time of day, record the day of the week and month, and changes of the moon. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

"COME, BITTER COLD, I FEAR YOU NOT."—Gentlemen armed with fur gauntlets such as KNOX sells, may utter the above with propriety, and the Ladies, whose little hands are enveloped in KNOX'S fur gloves, may re-echo the sentiment. KNOX'S furs are complete, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S WILL HOLD HIS REGUlar semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. *For particulars see his advertisement* in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new *style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself.* Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS—Quantity immense. Fifty sets richly decorated dinner services just opened for sale at less than the usual price in France. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for cash.

BAILY & BRO'S., No. 854 Pearl-st.

Gov. Wise on Slavery Lectures.

The Boston Committee on the Slavery Lectures have received the following very [illegible] and very [illegible] letter from Gov. Wise, of Virginia. The [illegible] according to the [illegible]:

[illegible], near Onancock,
Accomac County, Va., Oct. [illegible]

Gentlemen: [illegible] letter of the [illegible] ult., [illegible] one of the lectures of the Course on Slavery, in Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, 1856; [illegible] Tuesday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, would best accommodate me.

[illegible] What subject of Slavery have you "indicated lectures" upon? [illegible] whether my property in Virginia ought to remain mine or not, and whether it should be allowed the protection of laws, Federal and State, wherever it may be carried [illegible] in the United States, or whether it shall be destroyed by a Higher Law than Constitutions and Statutes?

Who are you to assume that such a jurisdiction over the subject so delicate, and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are sovereign? I will not obey your summons, nor recognize your jurisdiction.

You have no authority and no justification for thus calling me [illegible] at the bar of your tribunal and for thus arraigning an institution, established by laws which do not reach you, and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

You send me a card to indicate the *character of the lecturers* (of the last year) it reads: "Admit the bearer and lady to the Independent Lectures on Slavery. Lecture Committee: S. G. Howe, T. Gilbert, Geo. F. Williams, Henry I. Parker, W. Washburn, B. B. Mussey, W. R. Spooner, J. W. Stone." It is indorsed: "Lectures at the Tremont Temple, Boston, 1854-5. Nov. 23, Hon. Charles Sumner; Rev. John Pierpont, poem. Dec 7, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. Dec. 14, Hon. Anson Burlingame. Dec. 21, Wendell Phillips, Esq. Dec. 28, Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Kentucky. Jan. 4, Hon. Horace Greeley. Jan. 11, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Jan. 18, Hon. John P. Hale. Jan. 25, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq. Feb. 8, Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. Feb. 15, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. Feb. 22, Hon. Samuel Houston, of Texas. March 1, Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. March 8, Hon. Charles W. Upham." All Honorables and Esquires except those who are *Reverends!* The card does verily indicate their characters by simply naming them. And your letter, gentlemen, is franked by "C. Sumner, U. S. S." With these characteristics, I am at no loss to understand you and your purposes.

You say, "during the next season, a larger number of gentlemen from the South will be invited," &c. &c. I regret it, if any one here can be found in the Slaveholding States to accept your invitation. You plead the example of Gen. Houston. It is the last I would follow. I have no doubt you accorded very respectful attention to him last winter, and were very grateful for his service in your cause.

You offer "one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses." Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth enough to purchase one word of discussion from me there, whether *mine, hers, shall be mine or not;* but I am ready to volunteer, without money and without price, to suppress any insurrection and repel any invasion which threatens or endangers the State Rights of Virginia, or any individual rights under the laws and constitutions of my country, or the Sacred Union, which binds Slave States and Free together in *one bond of National Confederacy, under separate bonds of Independent Sovereignties.*

In short, gentlemen, I will not deliver one of the lectures of the course on Slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10, 1856; and there will be no Tuesday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and Doomsday, which will best accommodate me for that purpose.

I give you an immediate answer, and at my earliest convenience indicate to you that "the particular phase of the subject that I will present" is—deliberately, *to fight if we must.*

Your obedient serv't, HENRY A. WISE.

To the Committee.

Explosion of Powder Mills at Gorham—Terrible Loss of Lives!!

From the Portland Advertiser, Oct. 13.

We regret to learn that a part of the Powder-Mills at Great Falls, Gorham, known as Whipple's Mills, blew up yesterday about 11 o'clock, and several persons were killed by the occurrence.

The explosion first took place in the press mill and from thence almost instantaneously communicated to 110 kegs of powder in a canal boat, which was near the mills and from which those who were killed, with the exception of Mr. Hawkes, were engaged in discharging empty casks. The mixing mill also exploded, supposed to be occasioned by the timbers from the press mill.

The following persons were killed: Oliver George Wheeler, late of Lowell, Mass.; John Swett, of Gorham; Edward Hardy, of Raymond; Samuel Phinney, of Gorham; Franklin Hawkes, of Windham; Luther Robinson, of Lowell.

James Whipple was just alive last evening, and his recovery was very doubtful. Samuel Libby was injured, but it was thought not fatally.

Mr. Hawkes was engaged in the press mill at the time the explosion took place; the others were at work on board the canal-boat and in the vicinity of it. Two of the bodies were blown into the canal, and were recovered shortly after the disaster. One person was standing very near the mill when the explosion took place; he was thrown against a wood-pile, but miraculously escaped without any injury. The origin of this sad accident can never be known, as the only person engaged in the press mill, where it occurred, was killed. None of the bodies were mutilated, one only having a leg broken.

The mills were the property of Messrs. G. G. Newhall & Co., they having purchased the same of Mr. Whipple last Spring. The scene of the disaster was soon crowded by visitors from a circuit of some miles, who, alarmed by the explosion, correctly judged what it was, and immediately hastened to the spot.

Later from Brazil.

We have received dates from Rio Janeiro, *via* New-Orleans, to the 25th of August. The Assembly General was in session, and had passed a law imposing a tax of $300 on all commercial establishments employing more than one foreign clerk, exempting Brazilian clerks from active service in the National Guard, now from being taken as recruits, and subjecting foreigners guilty of certain offences to the same laws as natives, with the further penalty of perpetual prohibition from trading in the country.

A decree is published authorizing the payment of $[illegible],000 to the officers of the navy engaged in the war of independence, and that of the Rio de Prata, or their heirs.

The *Jornal do Commercio* says that a Belgian line of steamers between Antwerp and Rio de Janeiro is definitely organized. The capital of the society is 3,000,000 francs, in 3,000 shares. The line is to consist of four screw steamers, each capable of carrying 600 tons of merchandise, besides their fuel, with accommodations for twenty-five cabin passengers and one hundred and fifty others, and equal to an average speed of from eight and a half to nine miles an hour, without using sails. The service is to commence before the 30th of May, 1857. The first year they are to make bi-monthly voyages, and afterwards monthly ones. The Belgian Government grants the company a subsidy of 330,800 francs, payable, 180,000 francs the first year, and 90,000 francs a year for five years afterwards. It is expected that one of the vessels will commence running about eight months hence. The company is licensed for twenty years, and at its head is Rothschild of Paris. The exports of coffee from the 1st of August to the 24th, inclusive, are reported at 195,194 bags.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia Cured.—A fair trial of the OXYGENATED BITTERS will convince the most skeptical sufferer, that this medicine has no equal in the world for the cure of this disease. Every dyspeptic ought to know its value.

Parsons & Co.—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 281 Broadway, basement.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and D. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

Oneida Cups.—These are the most efficacious article ever used for dyspepsia. For sale, wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S, Nos. 10 Astor House, 417 Broadway, and 173 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will [illegible]
E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,055 Broadway.
[illegible] Mott, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row.

New-York Medical College, East Thirteenth-street.—The introductory lecture to the regular course in this institution will be delivered by Professor Horace Green, M. D., LL.D., at the College, [illegible] East 13th-st., near 4th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the Medical Profession, students of medicine, and the public generally are invited to be present.
GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Secretary.

[illegible] ROBERT [illegible], Secretary of the Society.

The Orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth.—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will deliver a Lecture in aid of the above named fund [illegible] at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, [illegible] Tickets [illegible]
HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Com.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

Preserves, Pears, Quinces, &c.—May be preserved for Winter use in LUDLOW'S PATENT FRUIT CANS. They are easily closed or opened, and the only cans made requiring no soldering or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Agents, No. 65 Beekman-st.; E. H. CONWAY & CO., No. 349 Broadway; WHITE & KNAPP, Brooklyn.

Ireland as I Found it in '55.—A lecture on the above subject will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., by THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE, Esq. Tickets 25 cents; can be procured at the Catholic Bookstores, from the Committee and at the doors on the *evening of the lecture.*

Coal Purchasers.—NOTICE.—All persons interested in the Coal trade of this City and vicinity, who have not subscribed their names, can do so by calling at the Stationery store of Messrs. [illegible] & BRO., corner of Cedar and Nassau sts., previous to the election of officers.

To Advertisers.—A few select advertisements will be admitted in the Spanish edition of Rachel's plays, to be sold in Havana, and consisting from twenty to thirty thousand copies. For terms, &c., apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

Columbia College.—A special meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT KELLY, President.
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

Mr. John B. Gough, the unrivaled temperance lecturer, will speak in the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17. Subject: *Evils of the Traffic.* Enemies of a Prohibitory Law will do well to attend.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Several experienced Protestant servants, cooks, nurses, chambermaids, general houseworkers, seamstresses; two excellent hotel or boarding house cooks, or a hundred other excellent Catholic servants, most of whom can give unexceptionable City reference. All the above can be seen at HENDERSON'S old established select Agency for Domestics, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where at all times the most competent selection of domestics can be obtained.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls of neat and tidy habits, one as cook or general housemaid; can wash and iron well, bake good bread and biscuit; has excellent City reference; wages $6 a month. Her cousin, a neat girl of 18, as nurse and chambermaid, a nice quick sewer, will wash and iron if required; wages $5 a month. Excellent City reference. Call or send a note at No. [illegible] 2d-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two neat and competent Protestant young women; one an American, as cook, washer and ironer; the other desires a place for general housework, or chambermaid and nurse. Both will be found willing and obliging, and come well recommended. Also three colored girls, as chambermaids, can be seen. Please apply at No. 271 Bowery, till engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, American Protestants, in the same family; the eldest is fully competent to take charge of an infant at nursery; the youngest would go as nurse or chambermaid; good references given. Call at No. 7 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st., where both can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—At Mrs. MANNING'S select Agency No. 345 3d-av., for 3 experienced Protestant servants, one for general housework, for which she is fully competent; one Scotch sewer and seamstress; one English chambermaid and waiter, all of which can give undeniable City reference for integrity and capability.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, as coachman and gardener; is willing to take care of one or more horses—a careful driver, and would make himself generally useful. Can produce good reference. Wages moderate. Address D. C. B., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; can be seen for 2 days if not engaged; can be highly recommended where she lived for several years. Call at No. 126 16th st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a Protestant young woman in a private family. She is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from a month old. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 114 West 11th-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable widow lady as housekeeper in the City or country, or to travel as companion with a lady. Best of references given. Call at No. 93 [illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress, or would do the lady's fine washing and ironing or chamberwork. Good City reference given. Call at No. 9 Henry-st., front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Girl, who speaks English, as cook, washer and ironer. Private family preferred. Call at No. 242 11th st., between Avenues B and C.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 50 Spring-st., first floor.

COOK WANTED—In a gentleman's family on Staten Island, a middle-aged or elderly woman as cook. She must be an excellent plain cook, and thoroughly understand bread and biscuit making. Undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety and neatness required. Apply at No. 61 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK WANTED—One who thoroughly understands her business, and is well recommended. Apply, to-day, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 15 Clinton-place.

BOOK AGENTS.—Twelve book agents wanted to canvass a new and useful book. Smart men can make $3 per day. Apply at No. 35 Nassau-st., room 7.

HOMEWARD BOUND—And wants a situation as nurse, maid or companion to a lady voyager or family to England, an intelligent and respectable young woman who has resided for several years in New Haven, Ct., in a clergyman's family nearly three years, and wishes to visit her native land. The fullest references given. Address box No. 891, New Haven, Ct.; or call at No. 63 East 28th-st., in this City.

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BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 5 P. M.

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BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife desire board in a strictly private family in the vicinity of Madison-square; a home and pleasant society desired. Price should be no object. Address C. D., Box No. 2,048, General Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—From the 1st November by a young gentleman; a small neatly furnished room with partial board. Location in the vicinity of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, REPUBLICAN, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at the house of Engine Co. No. 4, Mercer-st., between Amity and 4th sts., on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 8 P. M. The Executive Committee will please meet at 7½ P. M. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course will be delivered by Prof DRAPER, in the College, No. 107 East 14th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

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SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
the Largest Stock to be found in this City in LONG and SQUARE BROCHE, STELLA, LONG and SQUARE ALL WOOL OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS IN THE MARKET.
HOSIERY, RIBBONS AND HABERDASHERY in every variety of new Goods. Also CLOTH, CASSIMERES and VESTING. The whole stock will be offered at
PRICES UNHEARD OF IN THIS CITY.
N. B.—The store will open at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 7 P. M. until the whole is sold off.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
JUST & CLAPP, Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st.

NEW FALL GOODS!!
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL GOODS,
Suitable for
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING,
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms,
To which they invite the attention of the
TRADE AND PUBLIC.
Store closed on Saturdays.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
Will find at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
A most extensive assortment of
BLACK AND WHITE GUIPURE LACES,
At a very liberal discount from regular prices.
ALSO
HAT RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
Of every description at equally low prices.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

$8,000 WORTH RICH DRESS SILKS.
Only 4s. 6d per yard; worth 7s.
30 Pieces PLAID and BROCADE SILKS 8s., worth 12s.
150 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, $12, $15 and $18 each.
200 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, $5 up.
N. B.—The above goods are the entire stock of an unfortunate merchant; having been purchased at *half value*, they are now *selling off accordingly*.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 259 Grand-st., and No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

MOURNING CLOAKS.
C. F. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 551 Broadway,
is exhibiting at his store every variety of
FASHIONABLE MOURNING CLOAKS,
which he desires the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine, since he is prepared to offer them at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BARTHOLOMEW'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have received per steamer *Union*
SEVERAL CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS,
Containing some very beautiful Silks and
FLOUNCED ROBES,
Which they will open on MONDAY the 15th.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED,
10 cartons black Guipure Laces, and 8 Cartons white do.
ALSO,
CHOICE STYLES
Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLACK THREAD VEILS—Of new designs just received, from $6 to $60: black flounces, from $5 to $18; also, point à l'aiguille in sets, $20 to $75. Application and real point capes and handkerchiefs; an extensive assortment of Valenciennes laces in every width at manufacturer's prices; embroidered collars, sleeves and handkerchiefs, with a complete assortment of everything in our line. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS—From the late auctions commencing at 26s. the pair, up to $6. A lot of linen Table Cloths, very cheap; a large quantity of Toilet Quilts 20s up; also, some very handsome Draperies by the yard, and in sets at very low prices, at the cheap Carpet Store, No. 161 Bowery, 4 doors above Broome st.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.
No. 28 Vesey-st., (near Church-st.) New-York.
Will sell BUTTONS; Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS, PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, BOBBINS, FANS, and a great variety of Small Wares. CHEAP FOR CASH.

NOTICE.—LADIES GETTING NEW FALL DRESSES, in order to insure a good fit, should procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated and elegant fitting French wove corsets. Her prices are only half usually charged. GAYNOR, importer of corsets and embroideries, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

RICH STELLA SHAWLS—BEEKMAN & CO., No. 86 Canal-st., will open on Monday, Oct. 15, the richest and most varied stock of new style Stella, Cashmere and French Shawls ever offered in New York. An early call will convince the ladies to that effect.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS—MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., invites the ladies of New-York and vicinity, to examine an immense stock of Cloth Cloaks, very richly trimmed, and his own styles, at prices to suit all. No. 58 Canal-st.

BLANKETS.—All in quest of Blankets, Comfortables, Quilts, &c., will find a large assortment and very cheap at the Carpet store, No. 161 Bowery, 4 doors above Broome st.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, plaids de laines, broadcloths, black silk velvets, linens, table cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. I. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 2 Park-place, N. Y.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

RAILROAD MEN, IRON FOUNDERS, Boiler Makers, Gas Companies, Machinists, Drovers, Farmers, Coal Dealers, &c., should examine the large PLATFORM SCALE now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, made for Messrs. J. A. & J. D. SECOR, Boiler Makers, by the
DURYEE & FORSYTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
and exhibited by
[illegible], HOUGH & CO.,
No. 15 Whitehall-st., cor. of Stone, N. Y.,
where may be found a full and complete stock of SCALES of all styles; also Fire King Safes, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, Warehouse and Baggage Trucks, &c., for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Music this evening, and every evening this week, by Dodworth's Band.

PRIME PEARS—By the barrel, Virgalieu and Seckel, at GEO. G. SHEPPARD'S Horticultural and Commission Agency, No. [illegible] Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.
[illegible]
RACHEL'S [illegible]
Performances [illegible]
MONDAY, Oct. 15,
GREAT [illegible]
RACHEL'S BENEFIT,
when will be presented Schiller's Tragedy in 5 acts,
JOAN OF ARC.
(For this night only.)
Jeanne d'Arc....Mlle. RACHEL.
Jean de Bourgogne....M. RAPHAEL FELIX.
After which the French National Hymn,
LA MARSEILLAISE.
(For the last time.)
By Mlle. RACHEL.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16,
Mme. de Girardin's Comedy in five acts,
LADY TARTUFFE.
(For this night only.)
Mlle. de Blossac....Mlle. RACHEL.
La Comtesse....Mlle. [illegible] FELIX.
Jeanne....Mlle. DINAH FELIX.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17,
Scribe's Drama in five acts,
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
(For the last time.)
Adrienne....Mlle. RACHEL.
Maurice de Saxe....M. RAPHAEL FELIX.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½.

M. RAPHAEL FELIX—Has much pleasure in informing the public that Madame the Baroness De La GRANGE has kindly volunteered her services on the occasion at Mlle. RACHEL'S Benefit and will sing the GRAND ARIA FROM PURITANI.

CARD.—Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX respectfully begs to inform the public that in consequence of the arrangements he has made for Boston, where Mlle. RACHEL is to make her début on the 22d inst., and to yield to the numerous demands he daily receives, he has consented to play
EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 20, the performance will commence at 2 o'clock.
In consequence of Mlle. RACHEL'S Benefit, the prices for that night only will be raised $1 for the following seats: Proscenium, Balcony, Orchestra, Parquette and Dress Circle.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY SOIREE—Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.
PART I.
"Spring" from Oratorio of "The Seasons."
Recitative—"Behold, where surly Winter flies." J. W. Alden.
Recitative—"Behold, from craggy rocks, the snow," J. A. Johnson.
Recitative—[illegible] Miss M. S. Brainerd.
Chorus—"Come gentle Spring."
Recitative—"At last the bounteous sun,"
Aria—"With joy, the impatient husbandman," J. W. Alden.
Recitative—"Laborious man,"
Aria—"Be propitious, bounteous heaven," J. A. Johnson.
Chorus—"Oh let the gales."
Trio and Chorus—"Be propitious, bounteous heaven."
Recitative—"Our fervent prayers are heard." Miss M. S. Brainerd.
Duet and Chorus—"Spring, her lovely charms" Miss Brainerd and J. A. Johnson.
Chorus—"God of light."
Fugue Allegro—"Endless praise to thee we sing."
PART II.
Chorus—"Oh, Father," (Judas Maccabeus.)
Duet—"Oh, lovely peace," (Judas Maccabeus.) Miss Brainerd and Mrs. Jamison.
Solo and Chorus—"Sound an alarm," (Judas Maccabeus.) J. A. Johnson.
Duet—"Ye gay and painted fair," Miss Brainerd and Mr. Johnson.
Solo—"I know that my Redeemer liveth," (Messiah.) Mrs. Jamison.
Recitative—"And God said,"
Aria—"Now heaven in fullest glory shone," Creation. F. H. Nash.
Trio—"Inflammatus," (Stabat Mater.) Miss M. S. Brainerd.
Solo—"My flock, my friends, farewell," (David.) Mr. J. A. Johnson.
Rec. and Aria—"From mighty kings," (Judas Maccabeus.) Mrs. Jamison.
Chorus—"Amen," (Judas Maccabeus.)
Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert commences at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a lady and gentleman, to be obtained of the members, and at the door on the evening of performance.

COLLINS' NEW MISCELLANEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC CONCERTS, Niblo's Concert Saloon, MONDAY EVENING, October 15, and every evening during the week.
MR. COLLINS,
the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, will have the honor of giving his unrivaled characteristic musical entertainment in this City, aided by the following popular artists: Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, Soprano; Miss MARIA LEACH, Alto; Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, Bass, (Late of the Seguin and Thillon opera troupes,) and the celebrated harpist Mr. APTOMAS.
Mr. MAEDER Director, will preside at the pianoforte.
The entertainments will comprise choice selections of songs, duets, trios, quartettes, from the beautiful works of Tom Moore, Burns, Bishop, Weber, Bellini, &c., interspersed with Irish stories and anecdotes and illustrations from the favorite comedies of "The Nervous Man," "Rory O'More," "Teddy the Tiler," &c., introducing the celebrated songs of "The Bowld Soger Boy," "The Widow Machree," "The Sprig of Shillelagh" and "The Widow Mahoney," in character, as sung by Mr. Collins in all the principal theatres in the United States.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at HALL'S and JOLLIE'S music stores, and at the door. Doors open at half-past 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.—Fourth week of G. F. Bristow's highly successful original American Opera
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Founded on Washington Irving's celebrated Legend, and produced by the
PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE.
Music by....George Bristow.
Libretto by....J. H. Wainwright.
Produced with New Scenery from original Drawings from Nature, taken in the Catskill Mountains, and Vicinity, by Mr. HILLYARD.
Alice....Miss Louisa Pyne.
Edward Gardenier, an officer in the Continental Army....Mr. W. Harrison.
Rip Van Winkle....Mr. Stretton, (late of the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Philharmonic Concerts, London, his third appearance in America.)
Dame Van Winkle....Miss Pyne.
Edward Vedder....Mr. Horncastle.
Full cast and particulars in daily bills.
Books of the opera for sale at the Garden.
Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½.
TICKETS to all parts of the house, FIFTY CENTS. Orchestra Seats $1. Private Boxes $5.
No Free List except the Press.
TUESDAY, and until further notice—RIP VAN WINKLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Seventh night of Auber's Opera, in five acts,
MASANIELLO.
On MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855.
Mme. HENSLER, Mme. LAVIGNE,
Sigs. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and GASPARONI.
Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7¼. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes, $1 50; Boxes, Parquette and Secured Seats in Balcony, $2; Second Circle, $1; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Reserved seats may be secured at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. [illegible] Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON—An EXTRA PERFORMANCE, commencing at 1 P. M.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY, the excellent Comedy in three acts, of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
Mildmay, Mr. Burton; Hawksley, Mr. G. Jordan.
With the comic opera of
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
Marie, Miss Rosalie Durand.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY—
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
Mr. Burton as Sleek and Toodles.
On WEDNESDAY, the Comedy of
JOHN OF PARIS.
Pedrigo Potts, Mr. Burton; Countess, Miss R. Durand; John of Paris, Mr. Holman; Vincent, Miss K. Reynolds;
With the Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, Oct. 15, will be performed the Tragic Drama, in 5 acts, called
METAMORA.
Metamora, Chief of the Wampanoags....Mr. Forrest.
Nahmeokee, wife of Metamora....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the Farce of the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs....Mr. [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 7; performance to begin at [illegible] o'clock. THIS EVENING, Oct. 15, 1855, will be presented, for the first time, a Comedy, in two acts, entitled
A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES.
After which, the amusing Comedietta of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
To conclude with THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second week of the new local Prize Drama, by Miss Louisa [illegible], a thrilling dramatic story. MONDAY, Oct. 15, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the prize drama of MARY MORTON, or THE SHIRT SEWERS; Harry [illegible], C. W. Clarke; Jep Watkins, Hadaway; Mary, Miss Mestayer; and the STATE SECRETS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, POOR PILLICODDY and NIPPED IN THE BUD. All the curiosities as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ELLEN MURPHY, Graduate of the Institution for the Blind, at Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 16. The following Ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services: Miss H. [illegible], Miss J. COLLINS, Miss E. [illegible], Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. J. BIDDLE. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE will preside at the Piano-forte. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

THE ASTOUNDING SHAWL FEAT.—In this wonderful and unapproachable act of magic, the great Prof. MACALLISTER appears MONDAY, Oct. 15, and all the week, in the beautiful dress presented him by the Queen of Spain. An entire change of feats. Mme. MACALLISTER as the Page. Houses crowded. Come early to secure seats. No. 472 Broadway. The Wizard appears at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, and every evening this week, a grand new burlesque on the Opera
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Condensed in two acts, retaining all the gems of this beautiful Opera.
Preceding the piece, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

BUNKER HILL AND ALLEGHANIANS.—Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Now open AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. With the splendid Dramatic Diorama of the BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL and grand Concerts by the popular vocalists, the ALLEGHANIANS.

TH. [illegible]—Teacher and Director of the Children's Ballet which has caused such high commendation at Niblo's, Burton's and Bowery Theatres, begs leave to announce that his course of instructions in saloon and fancy dances will commence on the 1st of October next. Apply at No. 10 Rivington-st., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best Collection of Paintings in the country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] ... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. SATURDAY, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. 150 bbls. sold. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 920 bbls. Pearls, and 440 Pots, together, 960 bbls.

COFFEE—Remains about the same, with sales of 60 bags Java at 14½c.; 300 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c.; and 300 St. Domingo at about 10c. ℔.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. Parties disagreed about prices and the current movements are unimportant. The entire week's business scarcely equals 4,000 bales. We subjoin the nominally prevalent quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔.	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10	10	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	11	11½

FISH—All desirable kinds are moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged figures. The supplies are not very large.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved request for home use and shipment, at very firm and buoyant prices. The sales since our last comprise about 16,700 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Common State	$ 50	@ $ 62½
Straight State	8 68	@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75	@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 50	@ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 60	@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87	@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50	@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 81	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00	@ 10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 75	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 37½	@ 10 75

Canadian is stiffly held at $8 75@10 for common superfine to best extra, ℔ bbl., but it is inactive. Southern was purchased to the extent of 2,300 bbls. at $8 75@10 00, for low mixed to extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—Holders are generally very firm, in view of the comparatively light stocks here, but the inquiry is tame.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no new feature worth noticing. The sales since our last have reached about 38,000 bushels, here and to arrive soon, including Canadian White at $2 15@$2 25; the latter an extreme rate. Western White, $2 15; do. Red at $1 90; Southern White at $2 15, and do. Red at $2@2 05 ℔ bushel. Rye is less active and rather languid; 2,500 bushels were sold at $1 ... but buyers generally offered no more than $1 25 ℔ bushel. Barley continues without change of interest. State and Western Oats are in good request and very firm at 45c.@50c. ℔ bushel. Corn is in lively demand at full rates. Sales having been made, since our last, of 64,000 bushels Western Mixed at 94½c.@95c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River sold at previous figures.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that "the demand continues active, and prices have advanced on all descriptions, but more especially on the more common class of hides. The receipts being light the stock is much reduced, and most of those remaining on hand are in small parcels, which are held above last sales. The market is now almost entirely bare of Buenos Ayres hides, with sales of a few thousand to arrive. The receipts from this quarter, for the next two or three months, will show an increase, while from other ports there will be a falling off, particularly from Orinoco. Receipts have been 14,180 Hides, as follows: 7,947 Curacoa, ℔ Sultana; 4,000 Porto Cabello, ℔ Gen. Birmingham; 300 Savanilla, and 1,933 from West India and Southern ports. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 20,000, as follows: 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, 17,300 Orinoco, 800 Savanilla, 1,500 Pernambuco, 2,000 West India, Southern, &c., 4,000 Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. The following are the closing quotations: Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c.; Rio Grande, 20c.@22c.; R. G. and B. A. Green Salted Cow, 13c.; Rio Nunez, 25c.; Gambia and Bissau, 18c.; Orinoco, selected, 22c.; San Juan, as they run, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, &c. &c., 18c.@18½c.; Maracaibo, salted, 16c.; Maracaibo, dry, 19c.; Matamoras, Ox and Cow, 17c.; Tampico and Matamoras, 18c.; Porto Cabello (open), 20c.@21c.; Porto Cabello (booked)—; Rio Hacha, 18½c.; Barcelona, salted and dry, 18c.@18½c.; California, dry salted and dry, 18c.; Dry Southern and Texas, (cash,) 16c.@17½c.; Manilla Buffalo, 9½c.@... ; Calcutta Buffalo, 12½c.@13c.; Calcutta Kips, slaughter, ℔ piece, $1 30@$1 35; Calcutta Kips, dead green, $1 10@$1 15; Calcutta Kips, dry salted, $1 10@$1 15; Calcutta Kips, black dry, $1@$1 05; B. A. Horse, dry, $1 15@$1 25; B. A. Horse, green salted, ℔ ℔ ..."

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, as before quoted.

IRON—We heard that 150 tons Scotch Pig found buyers at $36 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Is held with much firmness at our previous quotations, but is inactive.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the sales of domestic tanned during the week have been larger than for any week during the present year, and at an advance of fully 1c. ℔ ℔. on all descriptions. The sales of Hemlock tanned equaled 90,000 sides, and of Oak tanned, 3,350 sides—leaving our present stock, but 44,000 sides of the former, and 7,040 sides of the latter—now chiefly held at the annexed range:—Oak (slaughter,) light ℔ ℔., 28c.@30c.; Oak, middle, 29c.@30c.; Oak, heavy, (including banding,) 25c.@30c.; Oak, (dry hide,) 25c.@28c.; Oak, Ohio, 25c.@26c.; Oak, B. A. and salted, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, light, R. G. & B. A., 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, middle, R. G. & B. A., 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, light, Orinoco, &c., 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, middle, Orinoco, &c., 21c.@23½c.; Hemlock, heavy, R. G. & B. A., 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, heavy, Orinoco, &c., 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, good damaged, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock, upper, rough, slaughter, 25c.@27c.

LIME—Rockland is more inquired for at fully previous rates.

MOLASSES—The demand is still quite active at buoyant prices, and we have to report sales since our last of 450 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@38c.; and nearly 170 hhds. Cuba, mostly to arrive from neighboring markets, at from 28c.@33c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially the same. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy, at 42c.@43c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Nothing really new has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and is tending upwards, though the inquiry for it is not very brisk. The sales since our last reach about 860 bbls., at $22@$24 for Mess, and $21@$21 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is still salable and firm, there having been taken to-day 650 bbls., at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Beef is unaltered—sales having been made of 280 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime; $12@$14 for do. Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at $20@$25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are rare and needed at $18@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 15c.@19c. for Ohio, 18c.@28c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime and choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese sells at 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There were 140 tcs. reported as having been sold at $5 12½@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Remains as last noticed.

SOAP—There have been 150 boxes Castile taken at 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Are quiet and depressed, only a few retail lots having been disposed of at old figures.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime sold on private terms.

WHISKY—About 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison brought 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include some Cotton at ¼d. ℔ ℔.; 1,500 bbls. Flour and 800 bbls. Rosin at 4s.; 56,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; and some heavy goods at 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London, the quotations were 4s. 9d.@5s. for Flour, ℔ bbl.; 14d.@15d. for Grain, ℔ bushel; and 45s.@50s. for heavy goods, ℔ ton, with moderate shipments. For Havre, Breadstuffs were being taken at about $1 for Flour, ℔ bbl., and 25c for Grain, ℔ bushel. For other ports we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters were: a ship from Richmond to Sydney, N. S. W., Flour at $2 50; one from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, ¾d., or, if to Havre, 1¼c.; a bark to Constantinople, Flour, $1 75, and Rum, 7c.; another, same voyage, Flour, $2; a bark, 300 tons, to Bathurst, Africa, and back, $5,125; a British brig to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $19 50, without primage; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $14; one from Brandywine to St. Croix, Corn Meal, $3 ℔ puncheon, and 60c. ℔ bbl.; one, 130 tons, same voyage, $1,450, out; one (1,000 bbls.) to St. Domingo and back, $1,300, and from Franklin, La., to Richmond, Sugar and Molasses, $6 under, and $5 on deck; one, 160 tons, home to Bermuda, about $600; a bark, 250 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,000, and back from Bird Island, Guano, $6 50 ℔ ton; a schooner to St. Martins and Antigua, 75c. ℔ bbl.; one, 121 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,300; one from Barrel Stake to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, $4, on and under deck.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday—First Board—[illegible] Susquehanna Canal 6s, ... ; ... Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, ... ; ... Union Canal ...; ... City 6s, ...; ... Reading Railroad, ...; ... Morris Canal Pref. ...; ... Penn. R. R. ...; ... Pennsylvania R. R. ...; ... Norristown R. R. ...; ... Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank ...; ... Bank of Kentucky ...

Between Boards—[illegible] Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, ...; ... Pennsylvania 5s, ...

Second Board—... City 6s, ...; ... Long Island R. R. ...; ... City Railroad ...; ... Penn. 5s, ...; ... Reading ...; ... Pennsylvania R. R. ...; ... Long Island R. R. ...; ... Morris Canal Pref. ...; ... Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank ...

After Board—... Reading Railroad, ...

Closing Prices—United States 6s, ...; Philadelphia 6s, ...; Pennsylvania 5s, ...; Reading Railroad, ...; Reading Railroad Bonds, ...; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, ...; Pennsylvania Railroad, ...; Morris Canal, ...; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, ...; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, ...; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, ...; Long Island Railroad, ...; Vicksburg Railroad, ...; Girard Bank, ...; Lehigh Zinc, ...; Union Canal, ...; New-Creek, ...

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A dark brown bay horse, 15 hands high, smoothly made, a very stylish and free driver, capable of trotting a mile in about three minutes. Address, by mail, or call on HORACE WILLIAMS, at Tattersall's, 5th av., corner 29th st., New-York, giving particular description of the horse, age, price, and place where he can be seen.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A bay Morgan horse, pony built, of great endurance for fast road or draft work. Also, a light express or business wagon, in good order. Apply at 151 South st.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT REDUCTION THIS WEEK!—GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway, cor. Franklin-st., New-York.

PENMANSHIP.—Ladies' Class, daily, ... every day at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons. Gentlemen's, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 P. M. Terms $3 per ten lessons. Gentlemen's, 8 A. M., and 5, 6, and 7 o'clock P. M. Terms $3, for ten lessons. Ladies or gentlemen, private instruction, during the day. Terms $10 for ten lessons.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Double entry, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10. Arithmetic, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10. Mercantile, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10. Book-keeping, including Mercantile, Writing and Arithmetic, $25.

The above rates include all Books and Stationery without charge, and is a reduction of ONE-HALF from the subscriber's regular charges. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—[illegible] Astor-place, J. W. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving boarding boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provisions for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors.—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D.	Prof. C. D. Eaton.
Rev. E. C. Cutler, D. D.	Prof. A. Crittenden.
Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.	Hon. Conklin Brush.
Rev. E. S. Foster, D. D.	Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Daniel March.	Dan Marvin, Esq.

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a most agreeable and useful way? Please join either the French, German or English Conversation, Reading and Discussion Club, connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J. LOWENDAHL, teacher of languages, book-keeping and of the Boehm Flute, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The best of references as to character and ability will be given.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 17th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; Hon. E. Briggs, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U. S. N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; E. Mathison, M. D., No. 281 6th-av.; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 140 West 23d-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and E. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANDFORD, Principal.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct. 23. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport. Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1855.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—(In the Turner House.) Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., and Rev. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate Principals, is fully organized. Gymnastics and fencing daily. The whole or any part of a college course is faithfully taught. The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and very superior circulars or an interview may be had by applying at WM. HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway. Terms $115 for the Winter term, commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For young ladies, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y.—The next session of this Institution will commence Nov. 1. REFERENCES—J. P. HOVEY, D. D., N. Y.; Hon. E. E. COWLES, N. Y.; Rev. A. ELMENDORF, Brooklyn; W. C. WINANS, D. D., Lockport, N. Y.

For circulars address S. P. PRATT, E. C. SEYMOUR, } Principals.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 389 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

$10.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, &c.; time unlimited.—M. S. PAINE (assisted by two efficient teachers) announces that his Academies, No. 363 Grand-st., corner Bowery; and 166 Fulton st., Brooklyn, are open the entire day and evening. Pupils select their own hours of attendance. Ladies' private writing classes $3, twelve lessons, including stationery.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, corner Houston st., receives pupils this week on most favorable terms ever offered. Book-keeping for special business, $5. A full and general knowledge of accounts for $10. Instruction private, time unlimited. Every student guaranteed or the money returned. First applicants may secure private seats without extra charge.

$1 FOR PENMANSHIP, $5 FOR BOOK-KEEPING, $3 FOR ARITHMETIC.—The subscriber takes pupils at reduced rates, if they apply immediately from 9 to 9 o'clock. Lessons in Elocution or Reading, English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

COMMERCIAL WRITING.—MACLAURIN'S PATENTED SYSTEM.—Gentlemen desirous of acquiring an absolutely perfect command of the Pen, are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now forming his final classes. Early application is invited. All particulars stated to gentlemen proposing to receive instruction. W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 565 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 155 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No. 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile French School. BERTRAM HARRISON, B. A., Principal. Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 65 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady of superior qualifications and experience in teaching, whose time is partially engaged in one of the first families in the City, is desirous to obtain a few more pupils. She professes to instruct in the English, French and Italian languages, the Piano-forte, Drawing and Painting. Address B. V., Box No. 1,237, Post-Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Madame BARREL, from Paris, will receive some new pupils in her classes. Ladies' classes in the morning and in the afternoon. Terms $5 a quarter. Children's classes at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms $3 a quarter. Private lessons given. No. 250 3d-av.

MISS SNOW.—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 19th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.—South west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 721 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and piano-forte. No. 230 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 38th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th st. (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. NEW-YORK, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the particular exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

CHARRUAND'S ROOMS.—No. 66 East 12th-st., south side, west of Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAND, having returned from Europe, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that the reopening of his dancing classes will be on SATURDAY, 13th, and MONDAY, 15th October. Pupils admitted at any time during the term, by tickets, or the regular quarter. Days, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ o'clock P. M. for gentlemen; Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 noon and 3 afternoon, for ladies and children. Monthly soirees dansante. Circulars obtained as above.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—Are commencing at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. ... 26th-av. Tuesday and Saturday, at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday and Thursday; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Wednesday and Thursday. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No. 23 5th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to.

N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 65 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—Taken dishonestly for abstraction from the Merchants' Bank, a TIN BOX, marked "J. J. M. & Co.," containing valuable papers, among others the following BONDS:

Town of Newark, Ohio, No. 1.
Portsmouth ... Ohio, Nos. ...
City of Newport, Ohio, No. 1.
Franklin Co., Ohio, Nos. ...
City of Columbus, Ohio, No. ...
Ashtabula Railroad, Ohio, Nos. ...
Zanesville and Wilmington Railroad, Nos. ...
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Nos. ...
New-York and Erie Railroad, Nos. ...
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, Nos. ...
Columbus and Xenia Railroad, Nos. ...
Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, No. ...
City of Nashville, Nos. ...
Bourbon County, Kentucky, Nos. ...
Milwaukee City, No. ...
Pennsylvania Coal Company.
New-Albany and Salem Railroad, No. ...
Evansville and Illinois Railroad, Nos. 77, 78, 79, 40, 42, 204.
Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Nos. ...
Michigan and Central Railroad, Nos. ...
Macon and W. Railroad, Nos. ...
Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, Nos. ...
Lake Erie and Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, Nos. ...
Rome and Hampton Railroad, Nos. ...
Hudson River Railroad.

The payment of all of which has been stopped.

The above reward will be paid on leaving the Box, with its contents, with W. D. WADDINGTON, No. 38 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

$15,000 REWARD.—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a cartman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain buckshot, of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 180 to the pound, to the amount of 175 pounds in weight, and 36 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10½ inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes, the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.
BUFFALO, Oct. 3, 1855.

LOST.—In one of the 8th-av. cars, or between the corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st. and Taylor's Saloon, a GOLD WATCH. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 51 Vesey-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN: 150 lbs. BOURGEOISE, (Stereotype) old. 100 lbs. BREVIER, (Letter press) nearly new. 75 lbs. NONPAREIL, (Letter press) nearly new. One pair double Chases 48 by 33; one medium Chase; six Stereotype Chases, 10 by 12; 30 wood brass Column Rules, 25 inches; 100 Single Rules, 20 ems Bourgeoise; 4 Double Stands; 1 Standing Galley; together with a few cases of Job Type, &c. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED.—An established house, doing an extensive business in a distant city in paints, oils and window-glass, is desirous of a resident partner or agent in New-York, in consequence of one of the firm retiring. Any party acquainted with the business and desirous of forming a connection, will address F. O. W., care of Box No. 1,346, Post-Office, stating capital, with references.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—With some capital to go to Chicago and take charge and make sale of shipments of goods from a House in New-York. A young man from the country with good character and habits preferred. A man of the right stamp can soon gain an interest. Answer in real name, CONFIDENTIAL, at the Office of this paper.

RARE CHANCE.—For sale, the lease, fixtures and furniture of a dining saloon; location in one of the best streets of the City. One-half of the purchase money may be secured for six or twelve months. For particulars call at No. 3 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE, AND WORTH LOOKING AFTER.—The stock and fixtures of a lace and embroidery store; proprietor has two stores, and wishes to dispose of one; location good; stock bought very close. For a man who has moderate capital, this is a chance rarely offered. For further information, see W. O. KINZEY, No. 229 8th-av.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount of capital, in a safe business, well established, paying five hundred per cent., in which a fortune is sure to be realized. This is a rare chance. Address A. E. W., Union-square Post Office, stating where a personal address may be made.

$300.—TO PHYSICIANS.—For sale, a Physician's ride in the country, 70 miles from New-York; large stock of drugs, lease of office, &c. For particulars, address Dr. HARRISON, Times Office, for this week. None but Americans need apply.

LEASE FOR SALE—Of one of the most desirable corner-stands on the 6th-av., having several years to run. The store has an extra front on the avenue. Possession can be had promptly. Apply at No. 191 Front-st., near Fulton.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st. It has been long established, is well stocked, and doing a good business. For sale only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

TO FARMERS.—CIDER MILLS now ready on hand. R. L. ALLEN, No. 191 Water-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS.—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $220 to $500. Second hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS, Warerooms corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES—New and second-hand, for sale and for hire, at WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 4 Astor-place and 8th st. Also, several fine-toned Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR PIANO, which cost them $375, for $170. It was made to order by the most celebrated of Boston makers, and has been in use seven or eight months. Apply at 6 Bleecker-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated linen dealing cards. A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 122 Pearl-st., Manufactory 72 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES! WATCHES!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	[illegible]
SPLENDID DETACHED ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Doctors, ...	[illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	[illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	[illegible] to [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	[illegible] to [illegible]
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	[illegible] to [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.	

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor near Broadway.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York—capital $150,000—are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of the most costly Egyptian, ... and other marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to real marble, and at less than half the cost. Unlike marble, it is not liable to become discolored from wood or stains; this article is wholly free from all objections, and the surface, being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet-makers, and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 380 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York. PETER RENNIE, President. JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and dealer in ... No. 30 Greenwich-st., between ... and ... streets, New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three story and basement brick house, No. 101 Monroe-st. ... in good order. Possession ... Apply to ... ADAMS, No. 18 Broadway ... Also, a valuable ... Fourth-av., ... first class ... family residence ... Europe, and possession given in a few days.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The new substantial and conveniently arranged 3-story brown stone basement and under cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements, viz: ... parlors arched, mahogany doors, ... pleasantly located in Clinton-st., 20 houses South of Fulton-av. A short distance from the City Hall, will be sold cheap, on easy terms or leased to a good tenant. Apply to H. JOHNSON, No. 27 ...

HOUSES FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.—A nice brick cottage, on full lot, on 30th-st., $3,500; splendid three-story house on West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $6,750; two on 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., $7,000; two in 36th-st., near Lexington-av., $8,500; two on Elm-st., $8,000; one on 6th-av., $7,000. F. J. KENNEDY, No. 333 6th-av., 2 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS.—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. R. HOTCHKISS, No. 305 Broadway.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Six lots on the southeast corner of Washington and Jane sts., with the foundation walls and building materials thereon. Also, the adjoining three lots, 25 by 90 feet, and three 3-story and basement brick houses thereon, known as Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Jane st., with a new six-horse power steam-engine and upright tubular boiler, (38 tubes,) pump, shafting, &c. Also, the two lots, Nos. 35 and 37 of same street, each 21 by 90 feet, with the double 2-story and attic frame, dwelling thereon. Terms liberal. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours by railroad from New-York. House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1½ acres, with outbuildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

$3,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story and basement brick dwelling house and lot, No. 61 Prince st., Brooklyn, on easy terms in payments of $50 per month. For further particulars, apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., offer at private sale a large number of dwelling houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, varying in price from $6,000 to $60,000 each.

Also, a long list of farms, country seats and suburban property. For particular descriptions, apply at the Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement, kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 109 Fulton st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—In one undivided parcel—two valuable building lots, known as No. 167 Chatham st. and No. 3 James st., adjoining, being the southwest corner, fronting on Chatham square, the whole presenting a front on the two streets of about 90 feet. For terms, &c., apply in basement of No. 56 Wall st., to H. A. STAFARD.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—For sale in the vicinity of the Hudson River Railroad depot, a Boarding-house or Hotel, capable of accommodating from 100 to 150 boarders; now filled with first class boarders, and doing an excellent business. Furniture and three years' lease for sale for $15,000 cash to responsible parties. Rent of the premises about $3,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

WATER POWER AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Together with several dwelling houses, mechanics' shops, store houses, &c., and about 30 acres of land, at Centre Falls on the Battenkill River, in the Township of Greenwich, Washington County, two miles from Union Village, 30 miles north from Troy. A rare opportunity for a Company or Capitalist to make money, as the water power is superior (2,120 tons water passing per minute.) Will be sold for cash or fair exchange for City property. Apply to, or address E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING—A comfortable house, with eight or nine finished rooms, about two or three acres of land, in good order, &c.; the premises to contain a stable, good water, &c., and to be situated within three quarters of a mile from a Presbyterian Church, and a few minutes' walk of a station upon one of the three principal Railroad lines in the State of New-York. Applications to No. 34 Lancaster-st., Albany.

HOUSE WANTED—East of 4th av., near 26th-st., for which from $7,000 to $10,000 will be paid. Address Box No. 220, Post Office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HEATERS, STOVES, RANGES, &c. UTTER'S PORTABLE PRIZE HEATERS for Coal, the greatest improvement of the age, for Heating Parlors, Halls, Stores, &c., with Hot Air. It cannot be excelled in style, economy or durability. STOVE RANGE.

The celebrated "Backus Stove Range" will do more cooking than any 8 or 9-inch Cooking Stoves, with one-half the fuel.

Also the most approved patterns of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, at Wholesale and Retail by SAM. S. UTTER & CO., No. 233 Water-st.

At Retail by JOHN LINDSAY, No. 126 8th-av.; B. A. GREGORY, No. 363 6th-av.; R. H. & W. T. PETERSON, No. 144 Bowery; S. J. MONTGOMERY, No. 234 Spring-st.; COGSWELL & L'MOREUX, No. 207 Spring-st.; E. McCADDIN, No. 116 Bleecker-st.; H. A. POOLE, No. 32 3d-av.

For sale in Brooklyn by LOWERRE & LEWIS, No. 86 Fulton-st.; WM. GILL, No. 155 Myrtle-av.; J. L. PARKER, No. 150 Court-st.; T. & J. BARLEY, No. 221 Columbia and Hamilton-av.; W. & J. DIXON, No. 23 Atlantic st.; A. MUNDELL, corner of Myrtle and Classon-avs. In Williamsburg by JOHN McCANN, South 7th-st., corner of 3d-st., and No. 157 Grand-st.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings, stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN, No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 109 Elm st., near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex Centurion, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewcantit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, foundries, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 3 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee. WILLIAM BLAKE.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bevels, cuts the crozes, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, be glad to dispose of territory within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading sawn on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y. Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company. S. H. FERRIS, Agent.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, notes, envelopes, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail. WM. H. DUNNELL, No. 281 Broadway, corner Chambers.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 4 Ashland-place, formerly Perry st., first class three-story and attic, with high basement and sub-cellar, ... ; finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements ... Can be seen from 10 o'clock till 4 ... Apply to ... LANGSTAFF, No. 51 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 717 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts. It will make a capital stand for almost any kind of respectable business. Gas and water throughout. The rent will be moderate, and will be put in perfect order to suit the tenant. Apply to JOHN BURTIS, No. 682 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story ... house ... with all the modern improvements ... Inquire at No. ... Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 17 West ... st., in complete order and repair. Apply to CHAS. H. HART, No. 8 William-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—In a desirable location in the ... Ward with furniture, if preferred, on favorable terms. Address Box No. 196 Chatham square Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TO LET.—Several first-class furnished houses from now till May at rents from $800 to $400 per annum, and others from $1,000 to $5,000 per year, for one, two and three years' lease. Also, several unfurnished houses. Rents ranging from $800 to $1,500 per year. Apply immediately to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—To a small family; front basement, second story room, with a large pantry, and bedroom or rooms, gas, bath, &c., at No. 233 West 19th-st.

MASONIC HALL TO LET.—No. 390 Broadway and No. 124 Crosby st. These premises are offered on lease of five or ten years. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS—On the first and second floors to let, in a private family's house, on moderate terms, in a central and pleasant situation. References exchanged. No. 54 Great Jones-st.

OFFICE NO. 6—NO. 320 BROADWAY, TO LET. Very desirable location, also Post Office Box. Inquire immediately.

STABLE TO LET.—A private stable in the rear of Nos. 21 and 23 West 19th st., stalls for two or three horses. Apply at the stable or to W. J. SYMS, No. 177 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 433, 435 and 437 Hudson-st., near Leroy-st., and a basement corner of Leroy and Hudson sts., suitable for a saddle and harness or a trunk shop. Also, several farms for sale in New-Jersey. Inquire of F. & J. H. HEALTH, No. 36 Chambers-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 21 and 23 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 24 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000. Office, No. 43 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000. Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	H. G. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Jerome Gould,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Bonneau,
P. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY have commenced taking Marine Risks at their rooms, the Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st. Approved risks will be taken on liberal terms, and the usual credit given on premium notes. Three-quarters of the net profits of the business will be returned to the customers in scrip.

On such risks as have terminated without loss to the Company, that is, a customer paying a premium on any risk terminating without loss, will be entitled to participate in the profits of the business in proportion to the amount of premium paid on such risk; and should a customer pay the Company ten premiums during the year, eight of which terminate without loss, a dividend will be declared to him on the amount of those eight premiums, even though the losses paid him on the other two risks exceed the premium paid by him on the ten risks. This also applies to entries on open policies as well as special risks.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL	Firm of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL	Firm of Howland & Aspinwall.
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT	Firm of Olyphant's Sons.
G. B. LAMAR	Bank of Republic.
RICHARD LATHERS	
JOHN ALLEN	Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
WM. H. GUION	Firm of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN	Firm of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON	Firm of Thos. Richardson & Co.
JOHN H. ELLIOTT	Firm of Elliott, Adams & Co., N. O.
JOHN P. BROWN	Firm of Brown & De Rossett.
JAS. W. PHILLIPS	
GEORGE BARNES	Firm of Barnes, Lyman & Co.
A. LACHAISE	Firm of Lachaise, Fauche & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY	Firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK	Firm of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co.
P. P. RODOCANACHI	
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	Firm of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER	Firm of Jno. Munroe & Co., Paris.
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Firm of Spaulding, Vail & Fuller.
WM. G. LANE	Firm of Wm. G. Lane & Co.
ROBT. SPEDDING	Firm of Spedding & Livermore.
SAMUEL BATES	Firm of Stone & Co.
JAS. B. JOHNSTON	Firm of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WM. M. EVARTS	Firm of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
F. W. REIMAR	Firm of Reimar & Meike.
THOMAS SLOCOMB	Firm of Slocomb, Stowell & Co.
HIRAM HUTCHINSON	Pres't Bank of Hamburg.
LEWIS B. BROWN	Firm of Lewis B. Brown & Co.
AMOS R. ENO	Firm of Eno, Roberts & Co.
GEO. BLISS	Firm of Geo. Bliss & Co.
ABRAHAM BELL	Firm of A. Bell & Son.
G. P. SAMPSON	Firm of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAS. M. BROWN	Firm of Brown, Brothers & Co.
JAMES BENKARD	Firm of Benkard & Hutton.
FRED. C. GEBHARD	Firm of Schuchardt & Gebhard.

OFFICERS.

RICHARD LATHERS, President; JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President; JAMES F. COX, Second Vice-President; DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary; Council for Company, WM. M. EVARTS; Marine Inspectors, JAMES WILLIAMS, JAMES C. LUCE.

Applications for shares, ($100 each,) will be received at this Office for a meditated increase of the capital Stock of this Company, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional. Copies of the charter can be had by application to the Secretary, as well as any information connected with this increase of the capital.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catharine st., near East Broadway.

H. C. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms and manufactory, No. 8 North-William-st., cor. Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, O.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY. No. 287 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st. MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE, comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks, spoons, &c. Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver.

Chasing and engraving executed in a superior style.

N. B.—All goods stamped "Manhattan," are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

NOTICE TO CAP MAKERS.—Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until the 18th day of Oct. inst., for the supply of the blue cloth caps, for the use of the Police Department. The caps to be made in all respects like the samples at the office of the Chief of Police, and to be furnished in such quantities and at such time as the Chief of Police may require. Any cap furnished of inferior material or workmanship, will be unconditionally rejected. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BENJAMIN MOONEY—Agent for the Central American Emigration Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Water Loan.
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. ...
CITY OF ... 7 per cent. ...
CITY OF CHICAGO ...
CITY OF MILWAUKEE ...
CITY OF ...
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ... Wall-st.

LOAN ... FOR THE ... OSWEGO AND SENECA CANALS ... COMPLETION OF THE ... GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND ... PURPOSES.—[illegible]

Payment to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the "Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Oct. 4, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.—The holders of the stock of this Company, upon which $20 per share have heretofore been called, are hereby notified that a further assessment of $5 per share has been made, payable at the Office of the Company, in New-York, on or before the first day of November next.

And also that interest from the first day of July, 1854, to the 1st of July, 1855, will be paid to the stockholders on or after the said first day of November next, on the stock standing in their names respectively, at the close of the books, on the 27th of October instant. The holders of stock on which $5 per share have been paid, will receive $2 per share; those by first paying the instalment called as above. The holders of stock on which $20 per share have been paid, will receive $1 ... per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th instant, and reopened on the 1st of November.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 10th September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
... at John Manning.
... at Franklin Totten.
... at ...
... at Gilbert A. Cole.
... at D. D. Ryers.
New Dorp, S. I., at Patten House.

An instalment of ... per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors, JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, STATE OF IOWA, 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1875.—Principal and Interest payable in the City of New-York.—The subscribers offer for sale $... of the above described Bonds, issued for subscription to the Stock of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad by Charter authority, in accordance with the vote of the City Council and vote of the citizens.

The city of Burlington lies on the Mississippi River and contains over ten thousand (10,000) inhabitants, with taxable property of over Three Millions ($3,000,000) Dollars; the entire indebtedness being One Hundred and Eighty Thousand ($180,000) Dollars.

The Bonds are dated Aug. 1, 1855, payable Twenty Years at date, with Coupons for Semi-Annual Interest, Principal and Interest being payable in the City of New-York. Further information can be obtained by applying to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 25 William-st. }

THIS COMPANY—Having several different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July, to make an issue of ... per cent. Bonds, payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for the security of the whole, including fund of ... than 1 per cent. per annum, which will absorb the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.—New-York, Oct. 12, 1855.—At the election for Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday, 9th inst., the following persons were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Titus,	Charles L. Tiffany,	Ebenezer H. Pray,
Wm. Smith,	David L. Youngs,	Rufus C. Hay,
Chas. S. White,	Bliss Bradhurst,	Amos F. Hatfield,
John A. Mercer,	Henry Wenzel,	James Campbell, Jr.,
John Kerr,	Geo. R. Jackson,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, William Titus, Esq., was reelected President and Charles S. White, Vice-President. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 24 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We would particularly ... Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. F. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:
Bank of America. | Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank. | Shoe and Leather Bank.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any Address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Staten Island Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election of the Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Dame st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 18th October, 1855. The Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—An instalment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share or two and a half per cent. on the new scrip stock is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 20 4th-av., on the 15th of Oct. inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

$25,000.—TO EXCHANGE.—In first class improved property in this City, for an equal amount of first class railroad (or other) bonds or stocks. As none but first class securities will be taken in exchange, their par value will be allowed. This is a rare opportunity for those who seek a city investment. Principals only will be treated with, and such will please address Box No. 196, New-York Post Office.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 54 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Advances made upon vessels and their cargoes, and on merchandise in store, or transit. Loans made upon bank, railway and insurance stocks. Business paper discounted.

BILLS ON HAMBURG.—On Messrs. J. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., at sight, or sixty days' sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. S. CROMMELIN, 26 Wall st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jy10-6m-law ... D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after the 25th October. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th October. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Oct. 8, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this company, for the six months ending 1st of August last, and payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 1st of November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. to that date. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1855. }

COUPONS FALLING DUE.—On the 1st of October next, on the Construction Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Wall st. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on the 8th inst. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered by official quacks. Let mothers remember that Dr. BORHOVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS is the most certain and safe remedy, never known to fail in giving instant relief, and in healthy, free ... Sold by all the Druggists ... wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Oct. 15 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern — [illegible]

[illegible]

THIRTY PER CENT. [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also Special Sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. [illegible]

AT PRIVATE SALE — A great variety of First-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, [illegible] and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE — [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO. — TUESDAY, 16th, and WEDNESDAY, 17th, [illegible] o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.

SECOND SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS. — [illegible]

ALSO, ALABASTER STATUARY — Representing Venus of Canova, Amorino Devino, by Bonezzo; four busts of [illegible] Dante, Ariosto, Petrarch and Tasso, [illegible] Christopher Columbus, [illegible] Dancing girls of Canova, Venus, &c.; these are about 3 feet high.

Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the graces, dancing girls, Hebe, two Bacchus, bath of Venus, reposing Magdalen, Apollo Belvidere, sleeping Cupid, [illegible] copy of the monument on the piazza at Leghorn, [illegible] marble vases, one superb fountain carved with [illegible] a pair of the largest vases ever imported in this country, Gothic and Grecian vases, for parlors, mantel pieces, halls and niches; Tazza of Adrian, card receivers, gold grape leaves, inlaid tables, transparent vases, Pompeii and Herculaneum vases, urns and temples, mosaic tables, vases, groups, animals, &c. The above splendid collection has just been imported from Italy expressly for this market.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of French china vases, [illegible] of superior workmanship, in bronze and ormolu, richly painted; also, a large assortment of bronze figures, groups, &c., all of recent importation expressly for this market. The goods can be packed at small expense on the premises for shipment, if desired.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF FOUR HUNDRED BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES AT CLIFTON, S. I., AT AUCTION. — ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of N. Y., on TUESDAY, 16th of October at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable property on Staten Island, viz.: 400 lots on the lands of W. F. Van Wagenen, [illegible] in the most central and desirable part of Clifton, near the [illegible] Staten Island, [illegible] and New-York avenue and on Pennsylvania, Clifton, Vermont, Maryland and Virginia avs. [illegible] It is on high ground, the avenues are [illegible] feet wide, the view fine, the water pure and the facilities for sewerage perfect. The grading of the avenues is in rapid progress, [illegible] The lots are about half a mile below Vanderbilt Ferry Landing, in the immediate vicinity of stores, churches, markets and schools, and an omnibus passes through the property to and from every boat. [illegible] Also, 15 cottage sites, of one acre each, on avenues 70 feet wide, on the south side, fronting the sea, [illegible] with a fine view of the sea and outer bay, and in the neighborhood of the country seats of Messrs. Aspinwall, Lorillard, Mortimer Livingston and others. The sale will be absolute, and no precaution for [illegible] Terms — 10 per cent. and [illegible] The balance may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Title indisputable, and will be made free from all incumbrances. No limitation or restrictions will be imposed. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., or to W. F. VAN WAGENEN, on the premises.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION, TIN WORKERS, TIN TOY MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c. — OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the factory of the Long Island Pressed Ware Co., on Dean-st., between Clermont and Carlton avs., in the city of Brooklyn, L. I., all the tools, machinery, fixtures, office furniture, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.: drop presses, screw presses, large drawing machine, folding machines, grooving machine, [illegible] circular and square shears, turning lathe, large bright stake, [illegible] raising hammers, stamping hammers, stretching hammers, double seaming stakes, beak horn square head stakes, [illegible] beading machines, soldering furnaces, soldering coppers, anvils, pincers, files, vices, &c. &c. Also, dies and cutting tools, for making over one hundred and fifty varieties of tin toys, the pat[illegible] and styles are unsurpassed by any manufacturing establishment in the country; shelves, benches, wagon, paints, desks, sofa, stoves, clocks, carpets, chairs, &c. Also, two large ovens for japanning, and a large quantity of unfinished stock.

PETER PARKS — Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. — SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY, (Monday) at 10½ o'clock at No. 142 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire furniture of a family removing South, as follows: rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin brocatel; large splendid oval mirrors, splendid original oil paintings, richly framed; rosewood etageres and wardrobes, Brussels carpets; 1 fine rosewood piano forte; also, curtains and other carpets in chambers and upper rooms. And all the usual variety of chamber furniture, of superior quality, made to order; also, the contents and fixtures of a private gymnasium built expressly for the owner's family. The whole forming a most attractive sale. To commence with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the day of sale. SAVAGE & PARKS, General Auctioneers, No. 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE. — R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, a large quantity of superior household furniture, contained in house No. 73 [illegible] all in [illegible] most of which is new, having been used but a short time, consisting of rosewood suite, in rich brocade; one do. mahogany, in maroon velvet; marble-top rosewood tables; bureaus and washstands; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; tapestry and Wilton carpets; large [illegible] glasses, [illegible] and chairs, lace curtains, mantel vases, card and quartette tables; marble-top chamber suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, quilts, blankets, extension table, china-cut glassware, cutlery, stove and fixtures, oil-cloth, oil-paintings, &c. Catalogues now ready. No postponement.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION — MARK WRAY, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 20 Fulton-st., third story, the entire stock of one of the most extensive lithographic establishments in the City, comprising in part of 10 lithographic presses, ruling and cutting machine, standing presses, stereotype plates, &c., all in good order, being but little used, with a large assortment of every necessary for the business, office furniture, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve, as the proprietors are declining business. The property can now be viewed, and catalogues may be obtained by calling as above. Terms cash. Deposits of 20 per cent. required at time of sale. Also premises to let with a good lease.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY. — A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse of A. BAUDOUINE, Esq., No. 335 Eighth avenue, all the balance of his stock of superior furniture, most of which is of a superior class, and includes, among other articles, [illegible] and bookcases, arm and side chairs, Gothic bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, centre and extension tables, together with an assortment of clocks, looking-glasses, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reservation, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE. — ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., a lot of furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, [illegible] tables, marble tops, [illegible] mahogany wardrobes, [illegible] one 7-octave Piano forte, rosewood, made by [illegible] nearly new; cost $375, in good order.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS — TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, No. 201 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, a large assortment of best white granite, blue and all kinds common ware. Large stock of glassware, china tea sets, [illegible] pieces, stoneware, [illegible] &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY — FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS-WARE — Of all descriptions, from the shelves in lots to suit, by HENRY G. EVANS, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 Pearl-st. W. G. [illegible] China tea sets, vases, card baskets, &c., and glass ware positive. Goods carefully packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 50 LOTS — (To close a concern,) at 12 o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at Elizabethtown, N. J., on Water, Spring and Shepard sts. This city has gas and water, and the streets are paved and graded. For maps and free tickets apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. — The sale THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 West 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs., presents rare inducements to dealers and families, comprising double parlor suites and other furniture of the richest description, made to order by the best manufacturers.

CINCINNATI. — HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and of regular SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 63 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks. Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Losses, Debts, &c. Reference — Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COTTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c. — F. COTTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 88 [illegible] all the furniture of the house, [illegible] consisting of [illegible] Tapestry, three ply and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and dining room furniture, [illegible] Extension dining table in black walnut, Suits of parlor furniture in brocatel, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, mahogany and black walnut French and Gothic bedsteads, curtains and cornices, hair and other mattresses, Blankets, quilts, counterpanes, crockery and glass ware, stoves, &c.

Open for examination only on Tuesday morning. Entrance to the sale in Amity-st.

GEORGE COOK — Auctioneer.

WILL SELL at 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW at No. 117 Nassau-st., a large and well selected stock of furniture, oil paintings, piano fortes, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store of JAMES B. COOK, Esq., No. 664 Broadway, near Bond-st. The whole of his extensive and elegant stock of custom made furniture which is probably unsurpassed in this City. The whole to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see catalogues. The goods may be examined one day previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO. — TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., the original oil paintings representing Lafayette in prison, by the celebrated American artist [illegible] a piece of great historical and artistic value — cost $500.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU — *My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION. CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION. — Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

A BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.

BY A MARRIED MAN AND DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.

It is one of the most remarkable books which has been published in any country. In language simple, decorous and respectful, and in terms of fatherly kindness it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information hitherto [illegible] in any reliable form, and for want of which many have been prompted to resort to courses either questionable or of immoral tendency. The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men, who has devoted a long life to the study of Physiology. The work was examined in manuscript by competent judges, and pronounced to be as unexceptionable as any work which has appeared in the English language. It breathes, moreover, a truly Christian spirit.

THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY ARE ITS CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. The True Relation of the Sexes.	Chapter 8. A Fundamental Error.
Chapter 2. Premature Marriage and its Consequences.	Chapter 9. The Laws of Pregnancy.
Chapter 3. Errors of Education.	Chapter 10. Crisis Without a Name.
Chapter 4. Errors of Courtship.	Chapter 11. The Laws of Lactation.
Chapter 5. Individual Transgression and its Penalties.	Chapter 12. A Crime that ought not to be Named.
Chapter 6. Social Errors and their Punishment.	Chapter 13. Directions to Parents and Guardians.
Chapter 7. Physical Laws of Marriage.	Chapter 14. General Directions.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,
Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. — Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising — first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary — eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. — Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 182 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR — THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY — Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 — Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 — Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 — Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. E. ZIEBER, No. 66 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL OFFICE. — DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE. — No. 299 Houston-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York. — R. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at the old stand, where he will continue his easy and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Boston [illegible] University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a [illegible] of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or Mrs. CROCKER, whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never-failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J. or Mrs. C., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. — Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 25 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the generative organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 12 Beach-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible] Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. — *Courier des Etats Unis, Scalpel, Reformer, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch,* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. — DR. WATSON continues his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons [illegible] some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution. — [illegible] remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain disease without drying the poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE — 18th ed., 245 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases — invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 211 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially in the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 549 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. CORBETT — No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B. — Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES — As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,650 Post-Office.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED. — Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostures, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY. — CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CABLE & STRONG, druggists, No. 163 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dépot at No. 55 Fulton-st., New York, corner Cliff st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables. Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

DENTISTRY. — ANSON C. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 25th-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. — The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18 . . . 1855	Saturday, April 21 . . . 1855
Wednesday, May 2 . . . 1855	Saturday, May 5 . . . 1855
Wednesday, May 16 . . . 1855	Saturday, May 19 . . . 1855
Wednesday, May 30 . . . 1855	Saturday, June 2 . . . 1855
Wednesday, June 13 . . . 1855	Saturday, June 16 . . . 1855
Wednesday, June 27 . . . 1855	Saturday, June 30 . . . 1855
Wednesday, July 11 . . . 1855	Saturday, July 14 . . . 1855
Wednesday, July 25 . . . 1855	Saturday, July 28 . . . 1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS — FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL — Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL — Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnaught, new,	Queen of Clippers, new,
Northampton, new,	Constellation, new,	City of Brooklyn, new,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Robena,	Houghton,	Gleace,
Kossuth,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Cossack,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Rover.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Queen Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. — The United States steamer UNION, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, at 12 o'clock, from pier, No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin . . . . . . $130 | Second Cabin $75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "Below."

No freight taken after Thursday, Oct. 18.

For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

The Arago will succeed the Union and sail Nov. 17.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD — TWENTY-FIVE LBS. BAGGAGE FREE — THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA RAILROAD. — The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always has one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, New-York.

DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED
TO 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA. — NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA — Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the Mail — 700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burthen,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burthen,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE — COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS — Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT — MONDAY, May 7, 1855. — EXPRESS MAIL — Leaves Buffalo at 6 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:40 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:25 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS — Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS — Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 4:40 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 4:30 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS — Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY — Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY — Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:20 A. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE — To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. — Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:30 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford in connection with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 6:20 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. — This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:25 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25 connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 5:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. — On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations.

Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. — Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy — On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie — Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY — In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT — Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New York for Easton, Mauch Chunk and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA — From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M., to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden — fare $3 00. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD — FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City — Mail and Express Lines — Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. — Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA — United States Mail Line. — The new and elegant steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., Bills of lading signed on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

N. B. — The cars of the Central Railroad leave Savannah every day for Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, &c., at 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., connecting with the great Southern Mail.

Steamers leave Savannah for various places in Florida on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS. — The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, for Richmond, touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed via Petersburg without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon, and with as little expense as if they went via Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage half price.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT. — To leave MONDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River. The first class steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, will leave as above. She has excellent state rooms on deck and in saloon.

PRICE — Cabin passage in state rooms $60
Steerage passage and found 25
Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.

All bills of lading to be signed on board. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS. — The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, Oct. 20, and sail from her Pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, on THURSDAY Oct. 25.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT. — The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most favorable comparison with the best of foreign brands, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL. — My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $6 50, well screened, from my yards, King and Greenwich sts., No. 324 and [illegible], No. 120 Duane-st.; from boats, $6 for best red-ash.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL. — Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg, [illegible] Coal, screened and delivered dry and in good order from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton, and White Ash at $6 25, from yard No. 95 Beach-st. Weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

COAL. — Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards foot of [illegible] between 50th and 51st-sts., corner Lexington-av. and 23d st. THOS. DYER.

GREAT REDUCTION. — In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal — HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards, Nos. 323 Front and 261 East 16th-st., Avenue B.

$5. — NOW DISCHARGING — A superior article of Stove Coal, dry and in good order, suitable for stoves and ranges at $5 per ton. Apply at the yards No. 28 [illegible] and No. 443 [illegible] st.

COAL. — $6 25 per ton, Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered. L. J. COSTAR, No. 38 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. As experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES. — From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., No. 12 Whitehall and 1 State-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. — In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out a public place, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth sts., and the Fifth and Eighth avs., in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First — That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. 13,) in this City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1855.

Second — That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third — That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth — That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say — on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth — That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT. — In the matter of the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets and the Fifth and Seventh avenues in the said City. — We, the Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST. — That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties or persons interested in the lands to be taken by this proceeding for the lands comprised therein, and have prepared our Report of the amount of a just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid, respectively.

SECOND. — That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy or transcript of such Estimate, Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD. — That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or to any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections, in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. 281 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH. — That our said Report, or, in case the same, or any part thereof, be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE,
DANIEL DODGE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855.

SUPREME COURT — Orange County — THEODORE GOLDSMITH against ISAAC VAN DUZER. To above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Orange, at Goshen, on the 26th day of September, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Montgomery, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest from the 21st day of November, 1854, and for three hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 15th day of February, in the year 1855; and seventy-five cents, and also nineteen dollars and seventy-seven cents, (being a balance of account,) besides costs. — Dated Sept. 14, 1855.

H. B. BULL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Montgomery, Orange County.

o1-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT — Orange County — COURT H. GRIDLEY against ISAAC VAN DUZER. To above defendant — You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Orange, at Goshen on the 26th day of September, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Montgomery in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-one dollars thirty-six cents, with interest, from the 12th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action. — Dated Sept. 14, 1855. H. B. BULL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Montgomery, Orange Co.

o1-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT — GEORGE H. LEMIST, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, GEORGE LEWIS and GORHAM TRAIN against JOHN HOLDEN and JOHN HENRY. — Summons for a money demand on contract. — (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 90 Broadway, (corner of Wall st.,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighteen cents, with interest from the 17th day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action. — Dated Aug. 16, 1855.

VAN SCHAICK & DEVEREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint was filed Aug. 16, 1855.
VAN SCHAICK & DEVEREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au27-law6wM

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE, his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. — Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's Office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 10.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. RUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. 124 South 3d st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of February next. — Dated Aug. 16, 1855.

MARGARET RUMPH,
JOHN J. HEBARD, } Administrators.

au20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, hardware merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. 300 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next. — Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.

WM. D. ELY, Administrator.
ELIZABETH HILL, Administratrix.

jy23-law6mM*

GAS FIXTURES. — STEPHEN PHILBIN, Nos. 326 and 328 4th st. (one door east of Broadway,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving new additions to his already large assortment of gas fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, which he offers at very moderate prices. Orders for gas fitting and plumbing in all their various branches aptly attended to as usual.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. — Dated New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 1.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: [illegible] Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 2.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: [illegible] Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 3.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: [illegible] Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 4.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. — Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 5.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: [illegible] Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 6.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: [illegible] Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 7.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: [illegible] Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 8.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. — County of Kings — INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS against RICHARD L. CROOK and CAROLINE his wife. — Summons for relief. — (Com. not ser.) — To the defendants: [illegible] Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 28th day of September, 1855.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,
o1-law6wM* [No. 9.] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of THOMAS SMITH, No. [illegible], in the City of Williamsburgh, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of December next. — Dated June 28, 1855.

THOMAS SMITH,
SAMUEL LEECH,
SARAH J. SMITH, } Executors.

jy16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 23 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next. — Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, and
THOMAS A. QUINN,
Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

my28-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 77 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next. — Dated New-York, June 5, 1855.

BENJAMIN H. HAIGHT, Administrator.

je4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, No. 439 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of January next. — Dated New-York, July 24, 1855.

CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, Administrator.
MARTHA E. LOCKWOOD, Administratrix.

jy26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November next. — Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.

JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

my7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 23 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next. — Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
ANDREW LEARY, and
BRIDGET LEARY, } Executors and Executrix, &c., of Andrew Leary, deceased.

my28-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUBB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of BELL & COE, Esqs., No. 52 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next. — Dated New-York, April 21, 1855.

SUSAN JUBB, Administratrix.

ap23-law6mM*

New-York Daily Times.

SCENES AROUND.

An Appeal to the People from the Sleepy Hollowites

INTO ALD. NOTHEBY.

The Guarantee Commissioner of Chief Matsell.

Vermilage still in Demand.

To the Tribes of New-York.

Mr. MATSELL, unfortunately charge on the official post, although, sustained by citizens, by 23 affidavits of those residing on the very place mentioned of the earth—by the Mayor, the Recorder, and by the Recorder of the Assistants—yet, he ignores the reviews of all this, to—fore this Board, notable evidence appeared against him, but he has not yet been required before the Police Commission to lay his hand and his claws MAPP to appear before the Committee, but guards their hearings with the strongest, and threatens all with instant death, who dare work with voice-order from which a man of Barney Williams, the Clerk of the Common Council. Stating for investigation of much months past, I have had much difficulty in obtaining a quorum of the Committee, for excuse by and my comprehension.

THE NOTHEBY.

Alderman NOTHEBY, of the Sixth Ward, during the last session, he attended, grossly abused me, and above to endeavor the in every way. I have had of his blood drawn with great violence, in my hand, in open session of the Board of Aldermen, and there was not an American Alderman out of the 14 American Aldermen present, who raised their voice

THE RIT VAN DINKLER OF THE BOARD.

in resistance of the monstrous outrage. I have been attached to bond day by one hundred radicals, who swore to swear me in a room adjoining the Mayor's and MATSELL's office, that Noth's office having appointed, and confirmed by a guaranteed commissioner, on this I quitted here the Protection of the Police. And although the Board of Aldermen assembled in 40 minutes afterwards, no member publicly uttered a word against the outrageous manipulation. On Tuesday evening last, a member forcibly anathematized me in bonds, and declared that I should be severely cowhided, because I attached to the probably attention of RICHARD H. CORNELIUS, the present County Clerk, which Mr. C. has not denied by affidavit or other—wise, although he has had several days to do it in! During the evening of Thursday evening, an amendment advocated a proposition I introduced for the removal of Mr. MATSELL, but nearly all voted to lay it on the table. Dur-

WHO PAID THE BILLS.

ing the Police Investigation 7 months, not a dollar has been appropriated by the Common Council, and myself and brother M. BRADY have boasted the battle, and defrayed the expenses ourselves to the present moment. We canvassed the Board of Aldermen for pecuniary aid, and delineated only $20, but we obtained $400 until the premise of $4,000 if desired, from Alderman THOMAS CROTTY, of the Sixteenth Ward, when the Aldermen should positively charge on a noble and magnanimous American, who was born and reared in the sacred atmosphere of Bunker Hill. This is about all the pecuniary aid Mr. BRADY and myself have received during our protracted and terrible struggle

THE ALIEN CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

against darkness and peril, for proving that the City of New-York is governed by a British alien, who also exercises a powerful sway at Albany and Washington, through his control of the primary and legal bodies of this City, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and who, with his chief stick, has thwarted the Committee before the Judiciary for upwards months past, and will probably do so as long as he remains in his present powerful position. In the Board of Aldermen he is also omnipotent, before whom the American Aldermen stand in perfect terror. Although he is reeking with perjury,—with affidavits, the Brooklyn register and the Court Records of the City Hall before them, which have been published to the world a hundred times, in newspapers whose aggregate circulation is 200,000 or 300,000 copies per day, without any denial for six months on the part of Matsell, that he is an alien,—with MATSELL posted on an alien, on the lamp-posts and house-tops, and on the lips of little children, and admitting his alienism themselves,—with all this around them and within them, and staring them deadly in the face, still the Aldermen are terrified with American constituents appealing for their deliverance from the accursed fangs of MATSELL,—with all this thundering in their ears, and perplexing in their affrighted dreams, and biting the nerves of their consciences, and rankling in their hearts, still they dare not breathe beyond a whisper against the alien and British despot of our City, if not of our country. And why do they fear him? Because, he has, through legislative incendiarism, elected himself for life, because they fear he can deserve their political extinction, because the alien votes of the foreign wards of our City are convinced to suit the behests of MATSELL,—because, after the results of the American wards are declared, the votes of the foreign wards are counted, and the final result falsely declared,—and the minions of MATSELL are then elected from year to year, and will be while he is Chief of Police, whenever there shall be a contest through MATSELL rule in this City, and this is the only thing that ails him. For years then he has been elected, and more than one man has been defeated for the Presidency, by 2,000 or 3,000 foreign votes of this City, falsely counted, by the gangs of MATSELL. Moreover, these American Aldermen know that the imported foreign wards of this City are chiefly supported by usury and rainmakers in Winter by the industrious and virtuous American classes, and that they are the chief accomplices of our almshouses and prisons, whose support bears so heavily on the Americans. Hence, these alien Aldermen of these foreign wards intend to continued with at least two votes per head, (this foreign and American,) instead of which some of these foreigners can not only vote a dozen times, and if the American wards are not prescribed from the poll-books of the wards, in midnight hours, are elected by alien and foreign inspectors and policemen, and the Americans, white natives, are thus defrauded of their dearest rights. And the American Aldermen know that American ballot boxes are not permitted to exist for a moment in the worst foreign wards of the City, and that Americans vote for Americans in foreign wards at the peril of their lives. A beautiful state of things in an American country, and in the leading American City, and beneath American skies, and within a stone's chucks of the City Hall, and within 400 miles of the tomb of the immortal Washington. In the teeth of all this, and more, and the chief actors of all the evil, remains at his post, and the chief actors of all the evil, remains quiet, although MATSELL has falsely voted, and voted in the county a quarter of a century. In vain have I told these American Aldermen that they have the power to remove him. Remove him, did I say? Remove when? Remove on what? How can an alien be removed when the National and State Constitutions do not recognize the political or hardly the social existence of an alien? How then can an American office be occupied by an alien? By perjury. But what is the penalty of perjury? A damper, and the eternal deprivation of civil rights. Why, then, do these American Aldermen hesitate to declare an office vacant that is already vacant by the National and State Constitutions, and by allusions

WHY THEY WANT MY REPORT AND WHY THEY WON'T GET IT.

and perjury? Because they want my report and its evidence, in their response. Yes, and MATSELL wants it, too. And the Judges want it. And the aliens all want it, too, with it, they all want the Committee forever discharged. And why do they want it so much? They want official evidence may they Let them ask the Common Pleas Court records in the adjoining room. Let them consult the records of the Mayor in my possession. Let them consult the affidavits. Let them peruse to what nearly all of them have bound before the Committee. Let them overhaul their newspaper files. Let them look at the Journal of the Board of Aldermen. Let them consult each other. Let them examine the columns of the Sunday Courier, conducted by the brother in-law of MATSELL, and compare views on the alienism of MATSELL. Let them ask MATSELL himself, and watch his guilty eyes. Let them go over to Williamsburg and see his sister MARY, and the frenzied eyes of her body guard, and the gleam of their weapons. Let them consult her neighbors. Let a bright, stern glare reflect their own eyes, and their own consciences and their own hearts.

THE REAL NAMES KNOW IT.

And if this course shall, in the end, ask the first little child they meet, in the streets, their own children, as to the parentage of one of the highest crimes against the City, or of any country in the world, and the moral and historical evidence, they will want my Report, to lay it on to under the table, where it may slumber forever, or until the present excitement passes away, or until the election passes over, and as soon as they get my Report, they instead, of course, to discharge the Committee, and then have the four contumacious alien witnesses before the courts for their insolence to the very Committee appointed by these American Aldermen themselves; and to render the first contumacious Legislative chastisement ever adopted, a perfect nullity; and to then turn up the supremacy, and let had more hereafter treat Municipal Committees with profane and obscene contempt, as these official and sedacious witnesses have done for seven months past, who also fed and clothed by the people, and who, in return, then spurn and outrage the sacred laws of the people. And they want my Report, to consign to the tomb of the Capulets, to let the Prince of Criminals roam at large, to let crime run riot through our streets and courts, and to desecrate the glorious Temple of Freedom, consecrated to us by our illustrious fathers. But this is the first case of contumacy under the Legislative law of last Winter, and a precedent shall be established that all, and especially aliens, shall not trample our laws in the dust with impunity. And paralyzed be the American Aldermen who strives to thwart me in my efforts to sustain the laws, and to make these foreign aliens answer, and

[illegible]

entrusted with the execution of a public investigation into the alienism and recondite of the Police Department.

THE A BURR OF A DAMPER FAIL.

And I will never surrender the rights of the Committee, and with it the rights of the people. Let all the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas screen the culprits as they have already, (with the exception of Judge DALY,) and let them settle their accounts with their constituents and their God, but I will never surrender my witnesses from MATSELL, MACNEILL, McCONE, and WEBSTER, until I have avenged the violated honor of the City, and until the greatest contumacious Legislative enactment has been completely overturned. Yes, these American witnesses went more light, and more evidence and my Report, when enough evidence has been officially adduced to hang a hundred aliens of the ordinary grade—evidence enough to hang a hundred murderers. Where is the man who would be permitted to run at large, save MATSELL, with such a mass of incontestable evidence before the community? They all know that either of them has cause to arise in the Board, and move the Vacation of MATSELL's office; and they all know that it would be received by acclamation and the roar of artillery, and by the prayers, and benedictions, and illuminations, and thanksgiving, and frantic rejoicing of the people. But as I cannot persuade them to do this, I intend to hold them immediately responsible to their American constituents. And I now inform

ALWAYS ON HAND REMEMBER.

them that it is my intention to every session until my term of office expires in 1857, to report to the Board of Aldermen the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Chief of Police of the City of New-York is a British alien, and he does not deny it, and has therefore never had the necessary qualifications to hold office, therefore

Resolved, That the office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York is hereby declared vacant.

On this proposition they must vote every night. This will doubtless greatly excite them and the aliens around the City Hall, and inhabitants may fly, and cowhides may be threatened, and I may again be attacked by a gang of murderers and my life be sacrificed, to all of which I will only say, "You may kill the body, but you shan't have the soul." Life is dear to us all, and I have got a large family whom, for their sake, I should leave with extreme regret, but rather than yield, I would still yield my attachment to my principles, nor my fidelity to the glorious Constitution of my country. Now will I give quarter to aliens in office, while they are disqualified by the laws of my native land. I have been supplanted with tens of thousands on this question, but millions of dollars shall not allure me from the paths of public rectitude, and place me in guilt and shame before my children and their posterity. Let the American Aldermen go on then. And let the infamous MATSELL remain at his post, in defiance of the people, if he can. I repeat it, *if he can!* If these American Aldermen can endure him, and if the people can tolerate him and his gang of vampires, who favor foreigners and aliens to the utter exclusion of the Americans. If all this can be tolerated by the American Aldermen and people, I will also strive to live under his lash, but, like Wm. Wallace, I'll never bow to MATSELL's cap, like the Aldermen, nor receive my ball in his odious presence. And I grieve to think that my boys have yet to live 21 years before they can cast a vote against MATSELL aliens and the foreign caravan who votes as soon after landing on our shores, which is the source of the dreadful evils that afflict our beloved country. And further this deponent saith not, because he has said enough to almost elicit a blush from MATSELL "himself," and to create a more fervent gratitude in the hearts of naturalized citizens, and to entwine with a deeper hue the cheeks of the American Aldermen of this City, and to arouse the Americans to a man to a profound sense of the dangers that beset their Temple of Liberty, in the absence of a reconstruction of the naturalization and suffrage laws, on which impend the fate, and happiness and liberty of the generations coming on the stage.

JOHN H. BRIGGS.

NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 13, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

DR. SALTER on Discharges of the Ear.

LETTER NO. IX.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Pursuing the subject of my letter No. 8, I purpose showing the importance of the disease in question, its destructive consequences when *neglected*, the certainty of great if not entire relief, and the absurdity of asserting that a discharge must *remain unchecked*, simply because it has *already existed* for some time—thus carrying the adage, "Honor old age," a little too far.

A discharge from the ear is a *symptom* or *evidence* of mischief going on *within* the ear. Some injury having caused an *excoriation*, or perhaps an inflammation disorganizing some portion of the organ, establishes an *ulcerated surface*; this surface secretes a discharge sometimes *watery*, at others *thick and mattery*; the surface increases in size by the action of the discharge upon the previously healthy parts, and the *discharge itself*, of course, increases in the same proportion, so that in time the greater part of the outer canal of the ear is a diseased surface; again, the secretion of discharge *will cease of itself*; the diseased portion, no longer relieved by *matter*, will grow into what is known as proud flesh, or a tumor will spring up, termed *polypus*.

I have never found any great difficulty in checking these discharges, neither is there any *danger* in so doing.

Many physicians say if the discharge is stopped, it will reappear *inwardly*, and be more injurious than in its present form. This is incorrect. If the system is placed in a *healthy condition*, and the ulcerated surface gradually and cautiously healed, then there will be no need of alarm; if these precautions are not taken I can readily understand the grounds of fear.

These discharges usually result in *proud flesh*, or *polypus*, as I have already observed, from which but little secretion escapes. Surely it is not, and cannot become, necessary to have *fleshy substances* and *tumors* growing in one's ears; yet such in substance is the opinion frequently repeated to me as given by medical advisers. Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D., Oculist and Aurist.

No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—The largest stock in New-York, comprising all the latest styles brought to this market. Long and square Broche Shawls, long and square Wool Shawls, printed Cashmere Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 223 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

SILKS—Direct from auction, consisting of very heavy Plaid and Striped Silks, Plain Silks, Brocade Silks and Moire Antiques, selling very cheap at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 223 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—100 cases new Fall and Winter Dress Goods just opened, consisting of De Laines, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Paramattas, Alpacas, Bombazines, Wool Plaids, &c., comprising all the newest and best designs, colorings and fabrics, and will be sold at very low prices at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 223 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

Just received from auction, fifty pieces SILK VELVETS for Cloaks and Talmas, selling at great bargains. Ladies will do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we have a very large stock of rich and fashionable goods, which we will sell at less prices than any other house in this City.

G. M. BODINE, No. 223 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

No. 104 Bowery.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

WARM, DURABLE AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—MR. J. R. SCOTT, the eminent Tragedian, returns to this popular Theatre. He has just concluded a twenty-four nights' engagement at Baltimore, said to be the most brilliant and successful one ever played in that City. To-night he appears in his Irish personation in "O'Neal the Great,"—*the grand pantomime and a neat Drama making up the programme.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 376 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

DROSDEN'S THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 67 State-street,

[illegible]

GRANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 81 and 87 Johnson. Our patterns are entirely new and original, and will worthy of consideration by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

Albany, N. Y. Single box, 50c., including passage for 2,000 miles.—Ads.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Central Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILLMATH, No. 48 Maiden Lane, is fast supplanting the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The brother of His Holiness the Pope used these medicines in 1843, for a scorbutic eruption of a most serious nature, and of which he was completely cured. No skin disease can resist their wonderful curative powers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Life, Cabinet and Miniature Photographs, plain and colored, in oil and water colors and paste, at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Ambrotypes on pictures on glass, the finest in America.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired, by using the "Rose of Thousand Flowers." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 110 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, MY. JUSTUS D. WHITE to Miss RACHEL C. BADELEY, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 14, CLARENCE EVERETT, son of *Avery* and HANNAH B. *Bill*.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 403 4th-av., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

In this City, on Sunday, aged nine, GEO. THOMAS H. BENTON, only of John and Sarah Slater, aged 16 years, 1 month and 7 days, after a very severe but short illness of three and a half hours.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., from his late residence, 23 Division st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 13, in the 23d year of her age, *Mrs.* ANN ELIZA, *wife of Andrew M. Jackson.*

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her father, Mr. John Board are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at her residence, No. 218 Christie st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 14, HENRY J. CLARK, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 333 Bridge st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday morning, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 13, after a lingering illness of organic disease of the brain, Hon. THOMAS W. CUMMING, aged 41 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, Washington st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, HELENA WEEKS, of South Brooklyn, aged 8 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 14, WILLIE FOSTER, the infant son of May Henry J. and Clarinda Fox.

Funeral from the house, 5th-st., to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct 13.

$1,000 New York 6s, '60	101½	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	c	26
1,000 Ind. State 6s	92	100	do	s60	26
15,000 do	s3 90	100	do	b7	25
2,000 Virginia 6s	s3 92	100	do	b30	27
15,000 Missouri 6s	77	100	do	b60	27½
15,000 do	b60 78½	100	do	s5	26
4,000 Tenn 6s, '90	76	200	do	b15	27
2,000 City 6s, '70	s94	200	do	c	26
2,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	89	100	do	b10	26
16,000 Erie Bonds of '75	87½	62	Penn. Coal Co.		140
5,000 do	s3 87½	50	do		140
71,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	s3 78½	30	do		140
3,000 do	s10 79	1320	Gard. Gold Mine	bs	3
25,000 do	s60 78½	400	do		b3½
10,000 do	s60 78½	100	Harlem Railroad	s30	22
5,000 Il Cen. R. R. 6s	b30 85	50	do	b10	22½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	s60 90	100	do		b60 22½
500 do	90½	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		b30 91
6 Bank New York	116	500	do		b60 92
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk	107	100	Erie Railroad	s4m	55
50 People's Bank	103	200	do		b60 55½
30 Am. Ex. Bank	120	50	do		55½
200 Nic. Transit Co.	b30 19	10	do	s3	55
200 do	b60 19½	1000	do	b60	55
200 do	c 19½	200	do	s60	55½
100 do	b60 19½	100	do	b7	55
500 do	s3 19½	400	do	c	55½
100 do	b30 19	25	Stonington Railroad		63
50 do	s30 18½	300	Reading Railroad	s3	94
200 do	18½	500	do	b60	95
100 do	b30 19	100	do	c	94½
100 do	b60 19½	100	do	s4m	94½
76 Nic Central R. R.	94	200	do	s3	94½
5 Sixth-avenue R. R.	78	100	do	c	94½
100 Chi & R I R.R.	b60 94½	100	Mich Cen R. R.	s3	97
50 do	c 94½		do	b60	98
20 Gal & Chic R.R.	s3 13½	100	do	c	97
100 Panama Railroad	s3, b3	100	Mich So & N.Ia. R.R.		86½
50 do	102				

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Missouri 6s	s3 87½	600	Erie Railroad	s3	55½
5,000 do	s3 87½	150	do	b5	55½
6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	76	50	do	s30	55½
5,000 Ill Cen R R B bds	85½	100	Chic. & R I R R	b60	92
30,000 do	s60 85	700	Reading Railroad		94½
7,000 do	84½	100	do	s30	94½
4000 Nicar. Trans. Co bds	12	100	do	s60	94½
350 Cumberl'd Coal Co	26½	100	Clevel & Tol. R. R.	s3	92
100 do	b15 27	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s3	27
250 do	26½	50	Harlem Railroad	s30	22½

MONDAY, Oct. 15—A. M.

There was a gradual yielding in prices at the Stock Exchange last week, though the Money Market, as a general remark, was less stringent than the week before, and closed decidedly easier on Saturday. The course of the Foreign Exchanges was also favorable, lower rates being accepted by the regular Bankers on London and Paris, under a large offering of Commercial bills. But this influence was partially counterbalanced by the European mail by the steamer Canada, which represented a closer state of the London and Paris Money Markets, and a strong disposition to move Gold from London to the Continent, irrespective of the currency of Exchange. In the present very favorable look of the Grain export, we do not see that this consideration is to have much weight at present on this side, though it is pretty conclusive of the suspicion that New-York as well as London is to continue to lose some Gold, even while the Exchanges are in our favor—one of the incongruities of trade which belong to a state of war of Europe and the increasing money necessities of the belligerent powers. The decline in State Bonds during the week was 3 ⅌ cent. on Missouri and 1 ⅌ cent. on Virginia. In Railway Bonds, the fluctuations were not conclusive at the Brokers' Board in the class of Eries and Illinois Centrals, actively speculated in, while at private sale and at auction the market was extremely dull, and the few parcels forced on call showed a decline of 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. from previous transactions. In Road Shares we note a fall of 1 ⅌ cent. from Saturday week on Erie, ½ ⅌ cent. on Reading, and 1 ⅌ cent. each on Toledo, Michigan Southern, Panama, and Michigan Central. Galena advanced from 120 to 123½, and fell back to 121. There was considerable speculation through the week in Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit shares, but the prices closed not essentially different from Saturday week; Cumberland ½ ⅌ cent. lower, and Transit ⅛ dearer. The general market was steady, and the Road shares decidedly improved from the sales of Friday.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York, the past week, was remarkably active, and the receipts of Grain and Flour from the interior quite heavy. The Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $4,430,996, against $2,276,033 the corresponding week last year. The table of Foreign Imports, exclusive of Specie for the calendar year to the end of the second week in October, is $121,705,000, against a total of $154,590,000 to same date in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the past week amounts to $1,507,708, against $1,135,531 the corresponding week last year. The increase is mainly in Breadstuffs, of which the Export movement was $681,578 against $168,026 same week last year. The Cotton export is also much larger, $312,[illegible] against $[illegible]. The total export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reexported) for the calendar year to the end of the second week in October amounts to $20,085,000, against $30,312,000 to same period in 1854. The only Specie Export of the week entered at the New-York Custom-House is $81,000 by the *North Star*, for Havre, on Saturday, against $879,000 directly exported the same week in 1854. The Boston steamer on Wednesday carried out $411,000, nearly the whole of which was sent from this City. The same line carried from Boston $437,000 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present time, the direct Export of Specie from New-York is $24,792,000, against $32,041,000 to same time in 1854. From the ports of New-York and Boston the two amounts sum up, to the end of the second week in October, $37,854,000, against $38,516,000 to same time in 1854. There were no deliveries of California Gold during the week. One of the packets of the 20th September, the *Northern Light*, from Nicaragua, arrived on Saturday night, and will deliver, this morning, $461,328. She brings advices that the Panama steamer cleared on 20th, from San Francisco, with a Gold freight of $1,600,000, of which $176,000 was manifested for England, and the remainder for New-York. Some apprehension was felt by shippers in regard to the supply of Gold over the Nicaragua land route, owing to the political troubles on the Pacific side, which accounts for the unequal division of the two freight lists. The deliveries at this port the corresponding week last year amounted to $1,558,047, making to the end of the second week in October, 1854, $36,943,375, against $38,325,559 delivered to the present time in 1855. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, on Saturday afternoon, stood $7,166,849, against $6,915,885, at the close of the previous week. Among the payments of the week is included the transfer of $300,000 to the Mint at Philadelphia. The Bank averages of the week, to be made up this afternoon, are not likely to vary largely in the Specie reserve from the previous statement, when the amount stood $11,110,687. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from this port, during the week just closed, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855.		1854.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	2,424	$99,456	5,269	$312,168
Flour, bbls	11,057	93,325	31,546	202,327
C. Meal, bbls. & tcs.	902	3,874	100	467
Wheat, bush	40,024	94,242	265,467	495,338
Corn, bush	44,712	26,465	16,465	23,464
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,382	16,785	510	12,940
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	423	7,005	283	4,575
Total produce		$265,352		$917,241
Miscellaneous		649,649		590,467
Total for the week		*$1,135,531*		*$1,507,708*

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the week and season from the Lehigh and Schuylkill fields, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	49,311	1,301,362	1,726,195
Schuylkill Company	36,199	925,565	750,044
Lehigh Company	32,632	1,013,605	948,963
Total tonnage		3,792,732	3,425,602

This makes the increase from the two regions, over the trade of last season, 362,000 tons. The *Miners' Journal* says that the increase from the Lackawanna region through the Delaware and Hudson Canal, &c., is 240,000 tons; though this rate of increase will hardly be kept up to the close of the Canal season. Last year there were one or two serious interruptions in the Delaware and Hudson Canal. There will be no increase this season in the supply of Bituminous Coal from the Cumberland or other sources. The Dauphin Company will not mine over 10,000 tons, against 63,000 tons last year.

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD RETURNS—SEPTEMBER.

	Sept. 1855.	Sept. 1854.
Cleveland and Columbus	$129,537	$120,239
New-Albany and Sal'm	68,746	62,038

The amount of Lake Superior Copper which passed through the St. Mary's Ship Canal in the month of September was equal to 510 tons of 2,000 pounds each. There was also passed 127 tons Lake Superior Iron ore.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICHOLY will hold his semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange this day at 12½ o'clock.

The Cincinnati papers complain, in very indignant terms, of the withholding from the press *and the public of the telegraphic news by the Canada* on Wednesday morning last. The steamer arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening. The news was in the New-York morning papers of Wednesday, and was in the Cincinnati telegraph office about 8 o'clock the same morning, with orders not to publish until 2 o'clock. Meanwhile, large speculations were made in Flour, through the day, on private dispatches from New-York. The *Enquirer* states that the arrival of the steamer was announced to the press on Tuesday night; but then a note appended to withhold all mention of the fact, as there was "some mistake." When the newspaper dispatch did come, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, it read, "Breadstuffs materially unchanged;" whereas the most important item by the steamer was that "Breadstuffs had materially advanced." The *Commercial* requests the New-York papers to lend assistance in discovering the "fellow in this City, who uses the fires of heaven to serve a devilish purpose." Accordingly we have stated the circumstances, briefly, as they appear upon the Cincinnati record. The system of withholding Halifax news from the public in mid-day, is regarded in business circles here with as little favor as it can possibly be in the West. The inconvenience occurs more frequently, and the mischief is not likely to be less.

We are requested to state that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, held at Chicago, on the 2d inst., the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: William B. Ogden, Nelson K. Wheeler, John P. Chapin, and Henry Smith, of Chicago; Joel B. Johnson, Woodstock; Joseph A. Wood and John J. R. Pease, of Janesville, Wis; Daniel Jones, Watertown; Mason C. Darling and A. G. Butler, of Fond du Lac; Charles Butler, and William C. Langley, of New-York; William Jarvis, Middletown, Ct.; James H. Hickok and John Bradley, of Burlington, Vt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, William B. Ogden of Chicago, was elected President, and J. W. Currier, of New-York, Secretary. The earnings of the first division of the Road from Chicago to Woodstock (now in operation) for Sept., were, $11,084.

The following Road Shares were sold at auction at Cincinnati last week:

20 shares Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton Railroad, 70; 28 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, 32; 106 Ohio and Mississippi, 8¾ and int.; 82 do. do., 9 and int.; 20 do. do., 10 and int.; 100 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 40½; 36 Central Ohio, 20; 26 Covington and Lexington Railroad, 37 and int.; 50 Little Miami, 95; 10 Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton Railroad, 73; 180 Cincinnati and Chicago, 12 and int.; 30 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, 35; 60 Columbia and Xenia, 30; 48 Ohio and Mississippi, 8¾ and int.; 60 do. do., 8¾ and int.; 15 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 39 and int.

MR. DANIEL D. PAGE, of PAGE & BACON, St. Louis, offers at public auction his large real estate in the Stoddard Addition to the City of St. Louis, on the following terms. The sale takes place to-*morrow*, 16th inst.:

One-third cash, the balance in the Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, paid by PAGE & BACON to their creditors, at the rate paid out, to wit: 50 cents on the dollar. Or, one-third cash, the balance in the unmatured paper of PAGE & BACON, which is not secured by collaterals. Or, *all* in the matured indebtedness of PAGE & BACON, or PAGE, BACON & Co. Or, one-fourth cash, the balance in notes at 1, 2 and 3 years, with six ⅌ cent. interest, secured by deeds of trust.

The first year's business in the Assay Office in this City amounted, in the deposits of Gold Bullion to $27,952,778

Silver Bullion 278,403

Total $28,231,181

The Lake receipts of Grain at Buffalo on Thursday last were 34,[illegible] bushels, all in Wheat, or Wheat in Flour. The business in Indian Corn of the old crop fell off materially at the West, last week. The new crop will soon be coming forward from the South. On Friday, at Buffalo, the Lake receipts are reported 40,776, all Wheat and Wheat in Flour, except 5,240 bushels Rye. There is at present afloat on the Lakes bound for Oswego 262,[illegible] bushels Grain, all Wheat except 17,166 in Indian Corn. The Lake clearances from Chicago on Tuesday last were 142,806 bushels Grain, of which only 12,400 bushels in Corn. The clipper ship *Adelaide*, Captain HAMILTON, at this port from San Francisco, has about 3,000 tons of freight, among which are 10,054 sacks Barley, 12,[illegible] 301 sacks Wheat, 400 bbls., 422 sacks, and 166 casks Flour, 124 bags, 402 bales Wool, 227 bales Rags, 92 bales Sheep Skins, 150 boxes Tea, and 5,202 Hides.

Business of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

The aggregate of the business of this Canal for the month of September shows some diminution in receipts. This is owing principally to the fact that the carrying trade has been in the hands of the regular steamboat lines. This, however, will not be taken for a decision in the business of the Upper Peninsula, as most of the steamers and propellers are loaded to their utmost capacity. The fact that mills are enlisted upon the improvement of vessels and not upon freights, necessarily prevent any regular classification of freights in the reports to the Canal Office. The Clerks have enough labor on their hands without making detailed statements of their cargo at the Canal Office, especially since the recent change in mail arrangements. We give as full a report of freights up and down as possible under the circumstances alluded to. The condition of the Canal warrants the belief that it will be used as late in the season as the business run. The amount of freight now going into the mineral region will not be less than that of any previous year. The total receipts and expenditures of the Canal from the 16th June to the 30th September, inclusive, are as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
July	920 91	919 21
August	990 72	896 26
September	936 66	779 32
Total	$3,866 64	$3,912 34

Showing a balance of $156 64. It will be remembered that a large item in expense account of the Canal at this time is the payment of some debts contracted in the early part of the season for machinery, fixtures, &c., &c.

These are being reduced as fast as possible and will probably be canceled during the current year.

The number of steamers, propellers and sail vessels that have passed the Canal during the month of September, is:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Upward bound	16	4[illegible]
Downward bound	13	327 [illegible]
Total	29	6759 [illegible]

The number of passengers carried above and below during the month of September is, 1,422.

The amount of freight carried up during the month of September, is as follows:

Coal, tons	941	Bbls. Prov., etc., pkg	11,023
Cattle, No.	20	Machinery, lbs	60,975
Flour, bbls.	1,503	Merchandise, do.	[illegible]
Grain, bags	2,000	Sheet Iron, lbs	10,000
Hay, bales